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KARPOV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN CENEVA FOR START

LD041514 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 4 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR at the Soviet-American talks of strategic arms limitation and reduction arrived today in Geneva. The head of the USSR delegation V.P. Karpov made the following statement:

"The USSR delegation has arrived in Geneva to continue the talks with the United States delegation on matters of strategic arms limitation and reduction.

"Just as at the previous round of the talks, the Soviet side will be consistently working to ensure the drawing up of a mutually-acceptable arrangement which would envisage in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security the radical reducation of the strategic arenals of the USSR and the USA, the lowering of the level of military confrontation between them and the strengthening of strategic stability. The Soviet proposals to this effect are at the negotiating table. We are convinced that the USSR's proposals, given an objective approach to them, open the way to an effective agreement on strategic arms limitation.

"As we have already stated, the one-sided approach of the USA to the talks formulated in President Reagan's speech on May 9 this year cannot serve as the basis for agreement. It is to be hoped that the U.S. side on the basis of the discussions that have already been held will make the necessary correctives to its stand which would open the road to a mutually acceptable agreement."

REACTION TO GROMYKO'S NUCLEAR TEST BAN PROPOSAL

LD042114 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS writer on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The problem of complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests is a kind of litmus paper which is a pointer to real stands of states in the sphere of war and peace, in the sphere of limitation and cessation of the nuclear arms race.

A ban on any nuclear-weapons tests would prevent further perfection of nuclear ammunition that can be used in new systems of weapons of mass destruction. A material, physical obstacle would be raised to testing new types of nuclear weapons.

An international agreement on prohibition of all tests would lead to creation of a more favourable atmosphere for other negotiations in reduction and limitation of nuclear and non-nuclear armaments.

The states of the world, with a very few exceptions, demand that all nuclear weapon tests be banned in all environments, for all time.

Unfortunately, the present U.S. Administration is amid opponents of complete prohibition of nuclear explosions. To justify its negative attitude to prohibition of tests, the Reagan administration puts forward an untenable argument that problems of verification of compliance with the agreement should be resolved before negotiations opened.

It is absolutely obvious that "concern" of the U.S. Administration at the problem of verification is a subterfuge which has the aim to divert the attention of the world public from the fact that the U.S. course of continuation of nuclear weapon tests is part of the President Reagan-proclaimed programme of the build-up of American armaments.

As different from the United States, the Soviet Union advocates firm, energetic and efficient steps in the sphere of prohibition of nuclear tests. The Soviet delegation at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly submitted "The Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests" and proposed to declare a moratorium on all nuclear explosions for the duration of the negotiations. The Soviet document formulates the proposals on verification of compliance with the agreement, taking into account everything positive that was achieved in the course of the many-year long discussion of the problem at various forums.

Soviet proposals set forth the procedure of the so-called "inspection on challenge" in accordance with which every state can send to another state a request on holding verification on the spot.

In accordance with the Soviet proposal, the treaty will be termless. But it is important to emphasize that the Soviet Union does not rule out a possibility of coming to terms on the entry of the agreement into force for a limited, agreed upon period of time with the participation of three states -- permanent members of the Security Council -- the USSR, USA and Britain.

The new Soviet proposals on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests provide a good foundation for achieving an accord on the matter. This initiative accords with the demands of the principle of equality and undiminished security of the parties.

It is now for Washington to have its say. It can either honor the promise which was given by the United States in 1963 -- "to achieve for all time prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests", or to step on the dangerous path of the further build-up of nuclear armament.

KHARKOV DENIES PLANS FOR NEW ATTACK TACTICS

LD041536 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 4 Oct 82

["The Aim of Falsehoods" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Another falsehood about the "Soviet military threat" has been prepared in London. Its author is Christopher Donnelly, a senior analyst at the research centre of Britain's Royal Military Academy. Even before this concoction appeared in a special military review, Western news agencies scurried to put on the wires its detailed summary, obviously to raise again anti-Soviet hue and cry.

Donnelly's report claims that the Soviet Union has developed a "blitzkrieg" method of attack to capure Western Europe within 3-4 days. According to the scenario drawn up in the report, NATO commanders will not have time to obtain approval from respective governments to use nuclear weapons. The author tries to scare the reader with strong Soviet "'blitzkrieg' units" which, according to him, will punch through NATO forces with unbelievable speed.

The military expert from Britain's Royal Academy is not the first to come up with anti-Soviet falsehoods. Neither is he original in his allegations that the Soviet Union is preparing to launch a "blitzkrieg" attack on the West. It is no chance that the author of these concoctions is presented as a prominent sovietologist. This is an attempt to make his allegations wound more authoritative and to mislead the general public. It has long been noticed that as soon as the Pentagon and the NATO initate another round of war hysteria, "students of Soviet military strategy" like Donnelly begin cropping up with their offers of producing "theoretical confirmation" of this hysteria.

History repeats itself this time, too. Late last week U.S. General Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander Europe, demanded in Brussels and London that NATO's war preparations be escalated.

Having confirmed NATO's approval of U.S. "first nuclear strike" strategy, he urged the countries participating in that aggressive military alliance to increase their spending on conventional weaponry by as much as four percent in real terms annually throughout the rest of the current decade. In other words, he demanded that the process which is quite the reverse of what is suggested at the Vienna talks by socialist states be sped up. The socialist countries' proposal is to freeze the armed forces in Central Europe at equal levels for both sides.

The Soviet Union, as its leaders have pointed out on more than one occasion, does not threaten anyone nor is going to attack anyone. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, delivering an address at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly in the end of last week said that the Soviet Union is putting on the scales of peace all its political and moral potential and all the prestige of its policy [sentence as received]. And no falsehoods, like the one cooked up by anti-Sovieteer Donnelly, can outweigh this incontrovertible truth.

NATO ALLIES MISINFORMED ABOUT USSR STRENGTH

PM041241 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 39, 24 Sep 82 pp 12-13

[Article by B. Bannov: "The Falsifiers' Communications Group"]

[Text] Whenever Washington embarks on a new lap of the arms race the public is told: The new weapons system is needed to strengthen security. At the prompting of the authorities the mass news media pepper their audience with facts and figures attributing "aggressiveness" to the Soviet Union.

Several publicized internal NATO documents talk openly about the propaganda purpose of materials, about the "threat from the East." One example is the "East-West Survey" "Issledovaniye Vostok-Zapad" whose authors admit: The Soviet Armed Forces set only defensive tasks. Paragraph 147 says: "It would seem there is scarcely any doubt that the main task of Soviet foreign policy remains that of trying to develop friendly relations with the United States and avoid direct confrontation, irrespective of fluctuations in detente." Paragraph 189: "In the foreseeable future the Soviet Government will probably continue its policy of detente."

But these assessments are for initiates. They are carefully concealed from the public eye. Ordinary people see a totally different kind of "information."

I was told how the NATO apparatus disorients public opinion by Ursel Lorenzen, who worked at NATO headquarters for 12 years.

"All the efforts of the North Atlantic bloc were geared to proving the existence of the 'Soviet threat' and justified the accelerated arming of NATO," she stressed.

I heard the same from Imelda (Ferrept), who worked for a considerable length of time at the NATO citadel in Brussels and then quit her job, moved to the GDR and now lives there.

"The legend of the Soviet threat," she said, "is absolutely essential to the Atlantic propagandists. Otherwise, NATO is not in a position to validate the arms race and its war preparations. The figures are often plucked out of the air and hurled at ordinary people."

But it is not only the public they are trying to intimidate. The United States and FRG have set up a secret center which supplies false data on the "Soviet threat" to the governments of the other bloc countries. In this way they are being forced to increase their arms expenditure. Erhard Mueller, lieutenant-general in the West German Bundeswehr, once worked at this disreputable establishment.

We met with Mueller at the Berlin international press center. He said that the intelligence and analysis "U.S.-FRG communications group" was set up in 1974 as a result of a secret deal between the two countries' military department. The staff was exclusively U.S. and West German -- 10 people from each side. The existence of the group was carefully concealed, even from the other NATO allies.

"They were intelligence personnel," E. Mueller said. "For example, I had special training in Bad Ems, Rhineland, Pfalz."

I asked Erhard Mueller: What assignments did the chief give to the U.S.-FRG communications group and how were the assignments carried out?

"In conversation with me, nine other officers selected to work at the secret center, General (Bekke) former section chief at the Federal Defense Ministry, defined the character and goals of our activity as follows: At NATO Council sessions the partners are forever offering different assessments of the military potential and other aspects of life in the Warsaw Pact countries. Some NATO countries -- General (Bekke) singled out the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark -- do not appear to be very keen to increase arms expenditure. So to win the partners over it is necessary to set up a joint U.S.-West German body to secretly, yet purposefully, process information on the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The results of the group's work will enable the U.S. and FRG Governments to bring greater pressure to bear on the allies to make them increase their military expenditure. General (Bekke) made it clear that the other NATO members do not and must not know of the group.

"How is the information prepared before it is reported to the other NATO members?"

"For example, when it was working on an assessment of the size of the marine force and its assault capability, the West Germany group possessed data to the effect that the Soviet Union has one regiment of marines in the Baltic Sea region. But the Americans reckoned that in talks with the Danes an authentic report on this contingent was obviously inadequate evidence of a Soviet threat to the straits, not enough to make Denmark increase its military expenditure. The Americans demanded that the assessment be supplemented with data to the effect that during a Soviet marine assault, allegedly to capture the straits between the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, other Soviet army formations would be used along with the marines. As a result the allies were supplied with information features two Soviet marine brigades instead of one regiment."

What Erhard Mueller told me was just a few of the facts which show how NATO special services are indoctrinating Western countries' leaders as well as ordinary citizens.

U.S. MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN OUTER SPACE VIEWED

LD041620 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 4 Oct 82

["The USA Preparing a Military Breakthrough Into Outer Space Militarization" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

It does not appear accidental that in his speech at the 37th U.N. General Assembly session the U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, left out such a vitally important issue as militarisation of outer space by the United States. Some light on the causes of such an "omission" was shed in THE WASHINGTON POST today by Harold Brown, former defence secretary under the Carter administration. Describing the Pentagon's multifarious activities in using outer space for military purposes, Harold Brown says that the United States is ahead of the Soviet Union in the use of space for military support and that on the whole it spends more funds on space military programmes than on research into peaceful uses of outer space. This is a very characteristic admission since it is known that Harold Brown has never been -- either when holding the post of defence secretary or at present -- a supporter of those sympathising with the Soviet Union.

As was said by THE NEW YORK TIMES last week, the plans for increasing U.S. spending on military activities in outer space are in keeping with the policy proclaimed by President Reagan who placed accent again on the tasks in outer space "to ensure national security." Some time ago the world heard members of the Reagan administration say almost daily that the interests of the USA were "in jeopardy" now at one part of the world now in another, lying thousands of kilometres away from the United States.

Using as a cover-up these absurd pretentions on a global scale the Washington leaders crudely interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and whole regions so as to turn them, in the first place, into an American military bastion. But the appetites of the Washington leaders go still further: They are now planning a military breakthrough into outer space.

The objective openly proclaimed in the USA is to lunge ahead in armaments and to have constant superiority over all potential enemies, the Soviet Union in the first place. Outer space is one of the spheres where the Washington leaders hope to fulfill their aspirations. It should be pointed out that it is precisely the United States that is starting the arms race in outer space just as it initiated the race involving all modern means of mass annihilation in the past war period. That is evidently the reason why the U.S. secretary of state omitted in his speech the problem of using outer space for military purposes.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union the arms race must not be allowed to spread to near-earth and outer space.

'FATE OF WAR AND PEACE' IN EUROPE DISCUSSED

PM040901 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Correspondent O. Nikiforov dispatch under rubric "Disarmament Is the Imperative of the Time": "At the Geneva Crossroads"]

[Text] Geneva [no date given] -- This time I was lucky. The famous Lake Geneva, which is covered by thick mists many days of the year, shone forth in all its beauty. The sun's rays easily penetrated the greenish water, illuminating the silvery scales of small fish and the steps of white stone stairways descending into the depths, and dappled the bronzed bodies of Genevans relaxing beneath the striped awnings of the many cafes. However, the holiday mood that grips anyone who comes to Geneva at the moment in no way squares with the intense rhythm of the city's international life.

A few kilometers up the Avenue de France, one end of which leads to the shore of Lake Geneva, and you find yourself in a very different world. Your gaze immediately rests on a yellowish building. This is the Palais des Nations, that very Palais des Nations where the League of Nations met in the thirties. The notorious League of Nations whose meetings, were like "something bigger than a religious ceremony and parliamentary debate." Andre Maurois noted caustically: "...The word peace is heard in every phrase there, just like the word God in other temples, and is even uttered in the same tone." Genevans do not like to recall the activity of the League of Nations, which was unable to prevent World War II. Only the old Palalis des Nations building, extrance six of which houses the UN press service, recalls the times of Chamberlain and Halifax. The times when the blind anti-Sovietism of the then ringleaders of European politics brought the world to the verge of military catastrophe.

A great deal of water has flowed under the bridges of the turbulent and changeable Rhone since then.

Madame (Piku) of the UN press service, who supplied me with a tremendous amount of informational material about the activity of this, the second biggest UN international center after New York, remarked that the main event in Geneva's international life was now taking place 200 meters from the Palais des Nations. There on 29 June, in the Soviet mission, the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms resumed. Their task is to formulate mutually acceptable long-term solutions that would substantially lower the level of military confrontation between the United States and the USSR without prejudicing the security of either side.

The Soviet Union embarked on the Geneva talks with the sole aim of preserving at all costs the most valuable thing on earth -- peace. This is also shown by the Soviet Union's recent unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Any sober-minded person is well aware that, were a nuclear conflict to break out on the planet, it would inevitably end in just one thing -- disaster. That simple truth predetermines the tremendous interest in the Geneva talks that exists all over the world.

The limitation and reduction of strategic arms is one of the pivotal problems of Soviet-American relations. In order to resolve it, it is necessary, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "...for the talks to really pursue the aim of limiting and reducing strategic arms and not to serve as the cover for a continuation of the arms race and for disruption of the existing parity...and for both sides to hold them while taking into account one another's legitimate security interests and in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

"Finally, everything positive that has been achieved previously must be preserved."

The Soviet stance at the Geneva talks is clear and understandable. The USSR is prepared to agree that both sides' strategic weapons be frozen quantitatively as from the start of the talks and that their modernization be limited as far as possible. It is exceptionally important that all channels for the continuation of the strategic arms race be reliably closed. It is a question of creating a favorable political atmosphere at the talks. But what about the American side?

Edward Rowny, the 65-year-old lieutenant general in the U.S. Army who leads the American delegation at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, as West Germany's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes, "is no novice when it comes to such questions." He was a participant in the SALT talks until 1979, but then handed in his resignation because he thought the American side was adopting positions that were not tough enough at the talks. Describing Rowny's political complexion, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU calls him "simply a militant anticommunist who doubts that an agreement with Moscow is in any way advisable."

In his briefcase, France's LE FIGARO recalls, Rowny keeps a file containing "ideas" of the Bonn NATO session, which he intends to be guided by at the talks in Geneva. As is well known, in Bonn the Americans gambled on rearmament and "arms upgrading." The talks were followed by action. Before Mr Rowny had time to deliver his fine speeches in Geneva about the need to reach a "durable, scientifically based and realistic" treaty on the question of limiting and reducing strategic arms, the U.S. Congress' House of Representatives, under pressure from the White House administration, voted to appropriate $1.14 billion next fiscal year to start production of a new type of strategic weapon -- MX ICBM's. That billion is only the first "contribution" to a large-scale arms race program. Against this background of the faster deployment of strategic systems aimed at destabilizing the existing strategic balance, the world public is bound to be worried by the stance brought to the talks by the White House administration.

According to the White House, the talks must be split into two phases. During the first stage the Americans demand reaching an agreement of reducing the number of nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles of primarily strategic ground-launched systems. As for the other facilities, they are to be the subject of negotiation during the second phase. Thus strategic aviation, cruise missiles, forward-based facilities and the strategic nuclear systems belonging to the U.S. NATO allies are being excluded in advance from a mutually acceptable equation. Effectively just one component is becoming the subject of the talks -- military-based strategic missiles [strategicheskiye rakety voyennogo bazirovaniya]. But the whole point is that the USSR ground-launched military-based missiles account for around 70 percent of the warheads, compared to only about 20 percent in the United States. At the same time the United States has 80 percent of its warheads on sea-launched (submarine-launched) missiles and on strategic bombers alone -- in other words, several times more than the USSR has. It is clear even to a nonspecialist here that the reduction proposed by the White House effectively must lead to the USSR's unilateral disarmament.

The Soviet Union, according to the Pentagon strategists' scheme, must reduce by 1/3 the might of its ground-launched military-based missiles -- the foundation of the Soviet strategic nuclear forces -- while the United States will keep intact its own main nuclear potential. Moreover, as recent events show -- the deployment [as published] of the MX missiles, the creation of the new generation of B-1 strategic bombers and the building of the Trident submarine missile systems -- the U.S. Government is displaying an insincere approach toward the Soviet-American talks.

But time is hurrying on. Geneva time today is not only the seconds, minutes and hours ticked off by the extremely accurate mechanisms made by the world-renowned Swiss firms Patek and Omega. It is not only the "fragrant" time of the unique flower clock whose huge face adorns the embankment of Lake Geneva. Today people all over the world are measuring Geneva time against the swift flight of the events determining the future of our planet.

In one of the many Geneva shops selling clocks and watches I saw a photograph of distorted wall clock. The hands of the face were frozen at just past 11 o'clock. The caption beneath the photograph indicated that the clock had stopped 9 August 1945 during the detonation of the American atom bomb in Nagasaki. Since then time on earth has been calculated by other measures. The measures of the nuclear age, which must not be the last age in the history of mankind.

The Soviet-American talks are an important step toward limiting and reducing strategic arms, which is the paramount thing for lessening the threat of a world nuclear holocaust. The fate of war and peace depend to a great extent on whether a specific accord is reached on this question. The Soviet Union, faithful to its consistent policy of peaceful coexistence, is doing everything in its power to ensure that the eighties are years of successful headway in real disarmament.

MATERIAL ON WARSAW PACT'S SHIELD-82

Semerdzhiev Interview

PM011017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Interview with Col Gen A. Semerdzhiev, Bulgarian first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, conducted by TASS correspondent O. Moskovskiy, under the general heading "From the Shield 82 Exercise Zone": "A Fraternal Combat Alliance"]

[Text] As has already been reported in the press, in accordance with a joint command plan an exercise of the staffs, troops and naval forces of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states code-named Shield-82 will be held on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the adjacent waters of the Black Sea from 25 September through 1 October 1982 under the direction of Army General D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense. On the eve of the exercise TASS correspondent O. Moskovskiy interviewed the chief of staff commanding the exercise -- Col Gen A. Semerdzhiev, Bulgarian first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army.

When speaking of the Warsaw Pact and the socialist community countries' joint armed forces we use the term "shield" quite deliberately. Embodying Lenin's ideas on the need to pool the socialist countries' defense efforts, for more than a quarter of a century now the Warsaw Pact has acted as a indestructible guarantor of security and peace in Europe. And if during these years the "cold war" has not turned into a "hot" one and the socialist countries have managed to score great successes in easing tension on our continent, the main role here has been played by the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and all the fraternal parties and the defense might of the Soviet Union and its reliable allies -- the socialist community countries. Throughout the many years of its activity the Warsaw Pact Organization has been effectively accomplishing its main aim and historic mission -- struggling for peace and the peoples' security.

The Warsaw Pact was concluded in 1955 in response to Western states' aggressive policy, in particular the creation of the NATO bloc and the FRG's inclusion in it. This aggressive alliance of imperialist states, which was created as a tool for armed struggle against the Soviet Union and Europe's socialist countries, has always been and remains an instrument for whipping up tension and the constant champion and inspirer of the forces of counter-revolution and of the suppression of revolutionary and liberation forces. The policy of the states in this bloc has resulted in a sharp deterioration in the international situation and an increased danger of war.

Our fraternal states, parties and peoples are thus compelled to be more vigilant and to keep their countries' defense might at the requisite level. From its inception right through to the present day the Warsaw Pact has been graphically defensive in nature.

Under its provisions and the UN Charter, the Warsaw Pact states are pledged to refrain from the use or threat of force in their international relations. All the socialist countries support the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and the peace initiatives set out in recent messages and speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Joint Armed Forces Joint Command and Staff are faced first and foremost with the tasks of ensuring collaboration among the Warsaw Pact member states' armed forces and enhancing their defense capability. For this purpose they hold joint command-staff and troop exercises on the territory of all the member countries. The "Dora-Nisa," "Brotherhood in Arms," "Alliance" and "Shield" exercises held in the period 1969-1981 are among the largest.

The Shield-82 exercise is now to be held on Bulgarian territory in accordance with the coordinated plans for the 1982 training year. Like all its predecessors, this joint armed forces exercise is sure to make a substantial contribution to enhancing the joint armed forces' combat readiness and combat capability and to consolidating the brotherhood-in-arms of the socialist community countries' armies. It will make it possible to verify the standard of troop training and draw conclusions regarding new avenues, ways and means of training and will provide valuable experience of the methodology of organizing and holding large-scale exercises.

The joint armed forces exercise is also of great political and educational importance. It reveals in full measure the cohesion of brothers-in-arms and class brothers and the lofty sense of socialist internationalism among the servicemen of the allied armies. In the process of overcoming the hardships of life in the field they become still more imbued with mutual trust and respect. The servicemen of the allied armies regard each other as reliable brothers-in-arms.

The Shield-82 exercise will simulate combat conditions as closely as possible. Taking part in it will be the staffs and ground and naval forces of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states -- a total of around 60,000 men.

It has already been pointed out, but I would like to stress very strongly that Shield-82 is a scheduled exercise and is not directed against Bulgaria's neighbors. During the Shield-82 exercise coordinated actions by military units will be rehearsed and the skills of commanders and staffs and troop expertise of personnel will be honed.

Troops are currently massing in preassigned locations and commanders and staffs are running through questions relating to combat coordination and cooperation of units and subunits of the allied armies. A great deal of party political work is being done, servicemen in the allied armies are having meetings with one another and with workers in Bulgarian cities and villages, and combat training experiences are being exchanged. We Bulgarian servicemen are cordially and enthusiastically receiving our class brothers and brothers-in-arms and say to them: "Dobre doshli!" -- "Welcome!"

Description, Conclusion

LD011752 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 1 Oct 82

["In the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- Staff, troop and naval exercises of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states code-named Shield-82 were held in the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the area of the Black Sea washing it [as received], over the period from September 25 to October 1, 1982. The exercises were held under the command of the people's defence minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov.

In the course of the exercises were practised combat coordination and cooperation of the units and elements of the armed services and combat arms of the allied armies.

The exercises were held at a high organisational level and proved to be instructive. They have demonstrated the heightened level of the operational and tactical standards of the staff, field, aerial and naval training standards of the troops and navies. The exercises contributed to a further strengthening of combat cooperation, education of proletarian internationalism and friendship between the servicemen of the joint armed forces.

The aims set to the exercises have been achieved. The troops, the naval forces and staffs, which took part in the exercises, are returning to their permanent bases.

Parade Review

OW030013 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 1 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Shield-82 exercises of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, held on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the adjacent waters of the Black Sea, ended today. A field parade of troops which participated in the exercise was held.

On the reviewing stand were Comrade Todor Zhivkov; Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov; Army General Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and other military leaders. [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 2 October lists Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states, as being present at the parade review.]

Columns of troops of the fraternal armies passed by the reviewing stand. They are armed with formidable military equipment, modern tanks and armored troop carriers, missiles and antiaircraft defense installations. The Shield-82 exercises confirmed the strength of our military alliance which stands in the defense of peace and socialism.

Today in Sofia, Todor Zhivkov presented jubilee "Georgi Dimitrov Birth Centenary" medals to heads of the armies of the fraternal socialist countries which participated in the Shield-82 exercises.

Kulikov Assessment

LD022148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Exercises of the staff, troops and naval forces of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states codenamed Shield-82 have ended. They were held on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the waters of the Black Sea adjacent to it. The exercises were held under the command of Army General Dzhurov, the national defense minister of Bulgaria.

Speaking of the results of the exercises in an interview with a TASS correspondent, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces, said in part that the Shield-82 exercises were an important joint measure to defend by joint efforts the revolutionary gains of socialist countries and peace on our planet. The exercises demonstrated once again the growing level of operations and tactical training of commanding officers and staff; of the field, air and naval training of the personnel of the troops and naval forces. The exercises furthered the solving of large and complex tasks set by the central committee of the fraternal parties in raising the military might of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The Shield-82 exercises were yet another graphic example of the strengthening combat cooperation of the fraternal armies and of the unflinching aspiration of our countries toward the consolidation of the defense alliance of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. They were a real school for educating the troops in the spirit of constant readiness for immediate and selfless fulfillment of their duty in defending the gains of socialism, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov stressed.

Forces' Unity, Dzhurov Remarks

LD021610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 82

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] As you know, comrades, this week on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the area of the Black Sea adjacent to it there was an exercise of the staffs, troops and fleet of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states, codenamed Shield-82. This exercise demonstrated the combat skill, the efficient collaboration and the coordination of the forces.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Army General Dzhurov, leader of the Shield-82 exercise, minister of defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; the ministers and deputy ministers of defense of a number of other fraternal countries observed the operations of the units. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was in the area of the exercise.

There is now silence in the mountain passes, on the expanses of the Black Sea and in the blue sky of Bulgaria. The noise of combat vehicles, airplanes and ships has stopped. The exercise has ended. The press of the fraternal countries now notes unanimously that the Shield-82 exercise contributed to the mutual exchange of experience and the strengthening of combat collaboration. Of course, the adversary was imaginary, but the orders, the time, speeds, mountains and sea and air conditions remained far from imaginary. There were difficult moments. Skill, achieved by persistent work, training and single-minded party and political work helped the servicemen surmount the difficulties. And another major result of the exercise is friendship.

Guards Major (Viktor Polotin), delegate to the 19th Komsomol Congress and (Gantyu Draganov) commander of a motorized rifle battalion of the Bulgarian People's Army, who are long-standing comrades to whom the principle of combat training is in common (?as is their courage), led their detachments together into the forces of the imaginary adversary.

Soviet serviceman (Yuriy Vdovin) urgently needed a blood transfusion. Twenty Bulgarian soldiers gave their blood to the Soviet lad. A house caught fire in one of the settlements. Servicemen under the command of Soviet officer (Shnavitskiy) noticed the smoke and were the first to get there and quickly put out the fire. This is how real brothers act. And this is natural. All the servicemen are brothers in a common cause, in a common heritage.

Units of the airborne landing troops of the Polish Army operated excellently in the exercise. These units were created on the territory of the USSR in 1944, liberated their native Warsaw and routed the enemy in the Berlin operation. And the motorized riflemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army worked skillfully in the heart of the imaginary adversary's defense. This unit was also born on the territory of the USSR in the years of the last war. The moment is alive and the memory has reared its sons. And yesterday, at the ceremonial parade which crowned the Shield-82 exercise, Hungarians, Poles, Bulgarians, Germans and Russians passed in one formation -- soldiers of the socialist armies, brothers-in-arms.

This is what Army General Dzhurov, leader of the exercise and minister of defense of the Bulgarian People's Army [as heard] said to our correspondent:

[Begin recording in Bulgarian with superimposed Russian translation] It can be said as a preliminary that the exercise was extremely useful and took place to a high standard. When speaking of the exercise, it should be stressed that the friendship between the fraternal armies which were participating is strong, and that the Warsaw Treaty is indeed a reliable shield against any attempts by imperialism. [end recording]

PRAVDA CARRIES TEST-BAN PROPOSALS MADE TO UN

Comparsion of Gromyko Letter

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 October carries on page 4 the letter from Foreign Minister Andrew Gromyko to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Comparison with the Moscow TASS English version of the letter published in the 4 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages CC 12-13 under the subhead "Gromyko's Introductory Letter" reveals the following variations:

Paragraph two, the PRAVDA version begins: Esteemed Mr Secretary General [changing salutation]

Page CC 13, paragraph one, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...the emergence of new nuclear states. [substituting "nuclear" for "nuclear-weapon"]

Comparsion of Test Ban Proposal

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 October publishes on page 4 the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests." Compared with the Moscow TASS English version carried in the 4 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages CC13-17 under the subhead "General Prohibition Treaty," the following variation is noted:

Page CC 16, paragraph three, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...assistance in ascertaining the facts on the basis of expert scientific and technical opinion. [rewording]

REACTION TO GROMYKO UN SPEECH, PEACE INITIATIVES

Beglov Commentary

LD031926 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast; APN political observer Spartak Beglov commentary]

[Text] Good day, comrades. The 37th UN General Assembly session has assembled at a time when the situation that has come about in the world is alarming millions of people. American policymakers have been escalating the arms race and cynically going through the scenario for a nuclear war, and, naturally, this complicates the path to peace and disarmament. This escalation of recklessness can be halted only by initiatives and measures aimed at easing the nuclear threat. This is indeed the way that the Soviet Union thinks and acts.

The discussion in the hall of the General Assembly has been developing under the banner of the historic initiative of the Soviet Union, which marked the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament held in that same hall 3 months ago. On that occasion a message from Comrade Brezhnev to the world forum solemnly proclaimed the USSR's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This was evaluated by the whole world as an example of how one should act in order to halt the slide toward the nuclear abyss.

Now at the current UN General Assembly session the speech by USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Gromyko has straightway attracted universal attention by the consistency with which our country is continuing to proceed along this path of reducing the nuclear threat.

The Soviet initiatives in this direction include the proposal that the drafting and conclusion of a treaty on a complete and universal ban of nuclear weapon tests be speeded up. If such a treaty is signed, it would mean that the path will be closed to the development of new, even more dangerous kinds and systems of nuclear weapons. This means that it would be easier to ban nuclear weapons themselves as such. It is this concern tht imbues the Soviet proposal to include on the agenda of the 37th UN General Assembly session the question of redoubling efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to safeguard the development of nuclear power engineering as well as other measures to curb the arms race.

It has once again been authoritatively stated from the distinguished rostrum of the international forum that all the actions of our country in the international arena will continue to be subordinated to the main task of putting an end to the rampaging of aggressive forces and ridding the present generation and future ones from the calamity of war. This is the will of the Soviet people and their intention, and, as has been shown by the international response to the Soviet proposals, these aims and intentions are shared by all who care dearly for peace.

UN Officials

LD012216 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 1 TASS -- The United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar described as extremely interesting and important the speech by the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko at the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The new peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union merit the most attentive study, he told the TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Menkes and Yuriy Ustimenko.

The big importance that is being attached in the United Nations to the new peace initiatives of the USSR can be judged by the reaction of the delegates of the countries of the world taking part in the present forum of the world community of nations, it was stated by the chairman of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly Imre Hollai. Speaking in a TASS interview, he stressed that the Soviet Union has again confirmed its striving to solve the key international problems and has set forth concrete proposals on how to resolve them.

Olszowski Praise

LD020152 Moscow TASS in English 0054 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- The Soviet Union's new peace proposals advanced at the 37th U.N. General Assembly session deal with the key questions of curbing the nuclear arms race, said Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. He told TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets that their realisation would doubtlessly bring the world closer to the ideals of peace, security and cooperation.

USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's address has shown once again that the Soviet Union steadily pursues a policy aimed at consolidation of peace and universal security, cessation of the arms race and development of international cooperation, the Polish foreign minister went on to say. This is particularly important now that the forces of imperialism, the aggressive NATO circles in the first place, are trying to destroy the fruits of detente, he added.

Fischer, Chnoupek, Mladenov

LD020150 Moscow TASS in English 0105 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- The Soviet Union's position on basic international problems, expounded by USSR Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko at the 37th U.N. General Assembly session, is a convincing testimony to the consistent nature of the Leninist foreign policy, said Oscar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic.

The new Soviet initiatives, aimed at effective limitation of the nuclear arms race, are dictated by concern for the preservation of peace and life on earth, Oscar Fischer told TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets. The GDR supports the Soviet proposals because they give rise to the new hope that the nuclear arms race will be stopped. He said his country would actively contribute to their implementation.

The Soviet proposals outlined at the session are also a constructive answer to those who oppose peace, detente and peaceful international cooperation, said Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia.

We regard as exceptionally important the draft treaty of complete and universal prohibition of nuclear tests advanced by Andrey Gromyko, he said. One must not underestimate under the present circumstances the Soviet Union's appeal to all states to intensify their efforts aimed at eliminating the nuclear war threat and ensuring safe development of nuclear energetics.

The new Soviet proposals, Bohuslav Chnoupek added, are a further extension of the Peace Programme for the 1980s, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. They meet the vital interests of the Czechoslovak peoples and therefore we shall give our all-round support to them.

The address of USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will have a sobering effect on those who believe that they can dictate their will to other nations from a position of strength, said Petr Mladenov, foreign minister of Bulgaria.

On these difficult days, Petr Mladenov said, the USSR is pointing to the right ways of solving complicated international problems, above all aversion of the nuclear war threat, to real disarmament and elimination of the sources of tens on. The n w Soviet initiatives seek to stop the arms race and development of new, still more horrifying means of destruction, he pointed out.

Syrian Foreign Minister

LD012200 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- "The fulfilment of the initiatives set forth by the Soviet Union at the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly accords with the hopes and aspirations of the Arab peoples and facilitates the attainment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East," Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affiars of Syria 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told TASS Correspondents Yegveniy Mankes and Yuriy Ustimenko. "The Arab peoples highly appreciate the firm and consistent support given them by the Soviet Union in their struggle against forces of imperialism and reaction."

"Andrey Gromyko's speech at the present session of the United Nations General Assembly reflects the Soviet Government's clear-cut position on the most important problems of our time and outlines ways towards a constructive solution of the most pressing questions of concern to the world public," 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said.

Qaddumi, Arab Envoys

LD020202 Moscow TASS in English 0115 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's speech at the 37th U.N. General Assembly session which contained important Soviet proposals for a Middle East settlement, has attracted close attention of Arab delegations.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee, said: The six major principles of peaceful settlement in the Middle East, formulated first by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev and stated again in the Soviet foreign minister's speech, show the direct way to durable Middle East peace. Faruq Qaddumi said he would like to emphasize the profoundly correct remark of Andrey Gromyko that no one had repealed the 1947 United Nations decisions that envisaged the creation of two sovereign states -- Arab and Jewish -- on Palestinian soil.

Clovis Maqsud, permanent observer of the Arab League at the United Nations, expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for its invariable and principled support for the Arab nations' just struggle against the forces of aggression. The Soviet Union has always declared, directly and unequivocally, that capture of foreign land by force is inadmissible. The Arab states know firmly that they can always count on the USSR's help.

The speech made by the head of the Soviet delegation gives a perfectly correct picture of the Middle East situation, reveals the roots of the conflict and shows the way to its settlement. TASS correspondents were told by 'A. al-Ashtal, the head of the PDRY delegation to the session: It is quite obvious to any honest person that the United States is behind Israel's barbarous aggressive actions. This is why the so-called "Reagan Middle East settlement plan," widely advertised by Western propaganda, can cause nothing but condemnation on the part of Arab nations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH BY PRC ENVOY ASSESSED

LD051218 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] New York October 5 TASS -- TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yuriy Ustimenko report:

PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua characterised in his [United Nations General Assembly] speech the international situation through the prism of the notorious theory of two "superpowers", which is designed to gloss over the responsibility of the forces whose actions have brought the world to the present aggravation of tensions. As follows from the minister's speech, China clearly claims the role of a mouthpiece of the views of the "Third World" countries on the main international issues.

Touching upon the Middle East situation, Huang Hua has condemned the aggression of Israel, its attempts to destroy the liberation forces of the Palestinian people. Huang Hua pointed out that the United States cannot avoid responsibility for that, as it has always provided a cover for the Israeli aggressors, and aided and abetted them.

At the same time the speech by the Chinese minister contained the usual set of unfounded contentions in connection with the so-called Afghan and Kampuchean issues.

GROMYKO TALKS WITH COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

Second Meeting With Shultz

LD050534 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 5 TASS -- A second meeting was held on October 4 between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The talk was businesslike and detailed. Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz discussed a wide range of bilateral and international issues stemming from their preceding talk last week.

They agree that it is important for both sides to continue an exchange of views.

France's Cheysson

LD020130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0055 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York, 2 Oct (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko had a meeting here with Claude Cheysson, minister of foreign affairs of France.

Both sides emphasized the importance which the Soviet Union and France attach to the maintenance of good relations between them on the basis of mutual respect for each other's fundamental interests and the desire of the peoples of both countries for consolidating peace and international security. In this connection it was pointed out that the possibilities of Soviet-French cooperation have not been exhausted and, with the presence of good will on both sides, it may receive a new boost. The ministers expressed support for expanding contacts between the two countries at different levels.

It was emphasized that the USSR and France, by acting along parallel lines, can play a positive role in the cause of relaxation of international tension, first of all in normalizing the atmosphere on the European Continent. Of great importance in this perspective will be the successful completion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which are members of the all-European conference, including an agreement for convening a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

An exchange of views on the Near East confirmed the closeness of standpoints by both sides relating to the necessity for and ways of establishing a just and lasting peace in this region.

The conversation was conducted in a constructive atmosphere.

Pakistan's Yaqub Khan

LD020636 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko received here the Foreign Minister of Pakistan S. Yaqub Khan.

During their exchange of opinions on the situation in south-west Asia it was stated by the Soviet side that a complete termination of interference from outside in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is necessary for the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan. Of decisive importance in this respect will be the further policy of the Government of Pakistan from whose territory, in the first place, armed incursions into Afghanistan are made.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that in the opinion of the Soviet Union the proposals of the Government of the DRA of August 24, 1981, offer a good basis for the normalization of Afghan-Pakistani relations. In this connection the two sides noted as a positive fact the beginning of contacts between the foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan through a representative of the U.N. secretary-general.

The two sides discussed Israel's aggression against Lebanon and stressed that a Middle East settlement should be built with due account taken of the interests of all countries and peoples in the region, including the realization of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the establishment of their own state.

Hungary's Puja

LD020632 Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko had a meeting here with Frigyes Puja, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

They discussed international problems of mutual interest as well as certain questions of bilateral relations. It was pointed out that the worsened international situation gives added urgency to the foreign-policy initiatives put forward by the socialist countries and aimed at easing tension and strengthening peace. During the exchange of opinions concerning the work of the 37th General Assembly session Frigyes Puja voiced full support by Hungary of the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament. The two ministers expressed the determination of their respective countries to continue strengthening Soviet-Hungarian friendship, the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty states and to fight consistently for stronger peace and international security.

The meeting took palce in an atmosphere of friendship and an identity of views on all the questions discussed.

Japan's Sakurauchi

LD042110 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 4 TASS -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received here Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.

During their conversation they discussed international problems of mutual interest, including those pertaining to the work of the current 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly as well as questions of bilateral relations.

In the conditions of a dangerous sharpening of the situation in the world, Andrey Gromyko pointed out, efforts in good faith by all states are needed with a view to reducing the level of military confrontation and tension.

In this connection, the foreign minister of the USSR drew attention to the recently tabled peace initiatives of the Soviet Union presented in Leonid Brezhnev's statements, which constitute a practical contribution to the cause of preventing a nuclear war, curbing the arms race and enhancing international security, including in the Far East. Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss, on a practical plane, the question of measures to strengthen reciprocal trust in the Far East, involving the participation of the People's Republic of China and Japan. Both sides reaffirmed their intention to continue the political dialogue at different levels.

Kuwait's As-Sabah

LD042234 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] New York Ocgober 4 TASS -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah.

During their conversation, the ministers exchanged opinions on the agenda items of the [word indistinct] session of the U.N. General Assembly, and on a number of topical international [word indistinct].

Special attention was given to the situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area, and profound concern was expressed over the continuance of a dangerous situation there. The sides resolutely condemned the [word indistinct] actions of (?Israeli) military against Lebanese and Palestinian people, and [word indistinct] the need for immediate withdrawal of [word indistinct] troops from Lebanon under the well-known U.N. Security Council decisions. They firmly pronounced themselves in favour of a strict observance of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories -- Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese, occupied since (?1968), for the restoration of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to establish its own independent state, and for the participation, on an equal footing, of the PLO, recognized as the sole lawful representative of the Arab Palestinian [word indistinct] in all efforts aiming to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East.

Tunisia's Es-Sebsi

LD041618 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 4 TASS -- The Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received Foreign Minister of Tunisia Beji Caid es-Sebsi.

Some questions of bilateral relations and also separate international problems, including those linked with the work of the 37th U.N. General Assembly session were discussed during the talk. Due attention was paid to the situation in the Middle East.

Argentina's Aguirre Lanari

LD041616 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 4 TASS -- The Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has had a meeting with the Foreign Minister of Argentina Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari.

In the course of the talk they held an exchange of opinions on topical international problems and questions linked with the work of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The need of implementation of the U.N. decisions on decolonisation was emphasized. The sides declared for concrete measures to be taken to improve the international situation, including the situation in the South Atlantic.

Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the invariability of the stand of the Soviet Union towards fair settlement of the problem of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands through negotiations within the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of U.N. decisions.

In discussing bilateral relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of cooperation between the two countries and expressed readiness to continue and enrich political contacts, to promote further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic links.

PLO's Qaddumi

LD050558 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 5 TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

In the course of a discussion of the Middle East situation the sides strongly condemned the aggression in Lebanon perpetrated by Israel with U.S. assistance, which resulted in the tragic death of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese.

The Soviet Union and PLO condemn Washington's manoeuvres aimed at preventing the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to the creation of their own independent state, as is envisaged by the U.N. decisions.

It was stressed from both sides that the Palestinian problem, which is of key significance for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, can be resolved only within the framework of a comprehensive settlement with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

It is precisely such a way of Middle East settlement which is envisaged by the Soviet proposals set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's speech on September 15.

Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine under the PLO leadership.

On behalf of the PLO leadership Faruq Qaddumi highly evaluated the USSR's principled stand on the Middle East issues and on behalf of the PLO leadership expressed profound gratitude for the firm, consistent and disinterested aid and support rendered by the Soviet Union to the Palestinian and other peoples, including in connection with the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

The meeting proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

CIA, PENTAGON CONTROL OF WESTERN MEDIA VIEWED

LD041954 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- There exists a direct connection between the militaristic circles of the United States, the top leadership of the NATO bloc and the mass media of the West, the magazine MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) writes in its October issue.

The magazine says that the Pentagon is one of the sources of "information" or, to be more precise, misinformation which special services subsequently fan out across the nation through newspapers, radio and television. And not only throughout the United States, too. U.S. militarists have amassed some 300 radio and television stations all over the world. The Pentagon puts out hundreds of titles of books, booklets, newspapers and magazines with an annual circulation of eight million copies. It produces special films preaching militaristic ideas.

Special services of capitalist nations recognize the role of mass media as a major vehicle for pursuing foreign and domestic policies and a means for influencing public opinion.

In the United States the CIA has infiltrated the press, radio, television and film-making, the magazine writes. Over 800 organs of mass media are under CIA's influence. Hundreds of newspapers and scores of wire services use the information cooked in the backrooms of the agency or the materials ordered by it, to say nothing of the "Liberty" and "Free Eurppe" radio stations funded by the CIA. "It should be noted", MEZHDUN-ARODNAYA ZHIZN writes, "that no one even bothers to conceal the links between the U.S. intelligence service and the editorial boards of newspapers and manazines. For example, the CIA has been included alongside other agencies (the Department of State and the Pentagon) into an interdepartmental commission set up by the U.S. Administration to oversee U.S. propaganda effort and coordinate it inside the country and within the NATO framework.

Directed by government agencies and special services, Western mass media have actually become an instrument of undisguised interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

For example, unprecedented political, economic and ideological pressure the United States and its allies have brought on Poland is accompanied by a torrent of brazen lies and slander as to the meaning of the developments inside the country and around it.

The demand to step up the propaganda effort and direct it against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, at playing up militaristic sentiments and undermining detente have been made repeatedly at the sessions of the NATO Council, specifically in June 1982, as well as at so-called Atlantic assemblies and meetings called specially for this purpose.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. SPECIAL FORCES COMMAND

LD050924 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- "The U.S. ruling circles have elevated to the status of their official policy interference in the affairs of other states, adventurism and terrorism", writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, commenting on the setting up in the United States of a command for special military operations. These troops include, the article points out, special troops and units designed for intelligence-subversive operations and acts of terrorism, for instigating rebellion and armed attacks against the territory of an opponent, carrying out anti-guerrilla operations, waging "psychological war", propaganda and other acts of sabotage. The most notorious of these troops are the Green Berets, special units of the U.S. Army, which were broadly used during the bloody American aggression against the peoples of Indochina, where they won the unsavory reputation of professional butchers and sadists.

It is not concealed in Washington, says the article, that the decision to set up a new military command is directly linked with the plans of U.S. military and political interference abroad.

The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out that it is planned to use the special troops as the forces of U.S. military interference abroad in the first place in Central America to suppress the popular movement for political and economic independence, and social progress in El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries of the region.

Apart from Central America, among the possible areas of the use of special troops is also Angola. The jungles of Kampuchea may have become an area of actions of the Green Berets where they support the relics of the bloody Pol Pot clique, American newspapers point out. The operations with the use of special methods and special types of weapons, the newspaper San Francisco EXAMINER writes, are already being carried out, or are likely to be carried out in Afghanistan, Libya, South Yemen and a number of other states, which embarked on the path of progressive development.

U.S. TRADE, 'ARMS RACE' POLICY DENIGRATED

LD040842 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- For the third year already the capitalist world has been again in the grips of economic crisis which has sharpened inter-imperialist contradictions, Yu. Yershov, doctor of science (economics), writes in today's PRAVDA. Fierce trade-political and economic battles break out one after another between the USA, Japan, and West European countries. The battlefront covers a wide sphere of the economy and international relations, spreading over to trade, monetary, scientific and technical contacts, fight for fuel and raw-material resources, and relations with socialist and developing countries.

Touching upon the latter aspect, the author points out that Washington greatly counts on frustration or at least considerable limitation of its allies-competitors' mutually beneficial trade-and-economic contacts with socialist countries. The design is clear to the utmost: to try to do damage to the socialist world and at the same time to sharply weaken the positions of the FRG, France, Britain, Japan, and other Western countries, since they would be deprived of lucrative and capacious commodity markets and limited in the choice of sources for the supply of commodities which are necessary for their economies and which they could purchase in socialist states.

All this, according to the calculations of the Washington administration, will make it possible to bind Western countries to the U.S. economy still more securely, to restore U.S. leadership in economic relations with those states, limit the economic independence of the leading capitalist countries and to open up fresh opportunities for U.S. monopolies to propel their commodities to Western Europe and to Japan, the article points out.

An important direction of the U.S. strategy of weakening the economic positions of its allies, the newspaper stresses, is the course to impose a still more exhausting arms race upon them. By the beginning of 1982 U.S. military diplomacy managed to make its NATO allies to increase the sphere of military appropriations up to 111,000 million dollars. This is 65 percent of the level of U.S. expenditures for the same purposes as against 35 per cent at the beginning of the decade. It is needless to say what deleterious consequences this had for countries whose economies are crisis-ridden and where mass unemployment has become the acutest social problem.

U.S. LABOR SECRETARY LINKED WITH ORGANIZED CRIME

LD041434 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 4 Oct 82

["Who Is in Solidarity With Solidarity?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: The U.S. imperialists with their innate hostility towards socialism would not give up their attempts at grossly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland.

This was confirmed anew by the anti-Polish gathering in New York on Sunday, held under the pretext of the so called Poland's Day, with U.S. Labour Secretary Raymond Donovan playing the leading role in that show.

The point here is not only the fact that high-ranking administration officials often are among the organizers of anti-Polish campaigns in the United States but also the sort of people from Washington's "higher echelons" who try particularly hard to pose as "friends of the Polish workers."

What can be said about Donovan? The labour secretary has long been in the focus of attention of the American press because of a huge scandal that broke out after his criminal connections with the American Mafia had become public knowledge. An inquiry into Donovan's case has revealed that when he was vice president of the Schiavone Construction Company he paid generous fees to underworld toughs who were terrorizing the local branches of the building workers' trade union and ensured "class peace" at the company's construction sites and factories by blackmail and threats.

Hardly had American justice, pressed by the White House, suppressed these scandalous facts when the news came that a certain Nathan Masseli, son of the prominent Mafiosi W. Masseli and the chief witness in the "Donovan case", had been shot in the back of his head and killed in New York in broad daylight. Investigators believe that the young Masseli was murdered to scare his father into silence when his turn came to give evidence.

In short, it is perfectly obvious to many Americans today that Donovan is closely connected with the world of organized crime; small wonder that the U.S. Federal Election Commission has initiated a new inquiry into the "Donovan case" to establish the extent of "cooperation" between the current labour secretary and the Mafia during Reagan's election campaign, when Donovan was raising money for Reagan's campaign funds. As labour secretary Donovan is pursuing anti-labour policies resorting to the same methods he used to "tame" the unions at the time he was Schaivone Construction vice president.

So it is this gentleman who, addressing the anti-Polish gathering in New York and praising Solidarity to the skies, was holding forth on his respect for "trade union freedoms" and "human rights"! This unseemly story needs no comment.

RPP: ILICHEV ARRIVES IN BEIJING, BEGIN TALKS

OW051123 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Ilichev, special representative of the Soviet Government to attend political consultations between the Soviet Union and China and deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, has arrived in Beijing. According to agreement between the two governments, the first round of political consultations began on 5 October in the capital city of the People's Republic of China. Special representative of the Chinese Government and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and other officials greeted Ilichev and his party at the airport.

According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, a spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following statement on the Soviet delegation's arrival in Beijing.

He said: In accordance with a decision made through consultations by the Chinese and Soviet sides, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev has arrived in Beijing in order to hold consultations with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on questions concerning relations between China and the Soviet Union.

RPP URGES END TO USSR-PRC ESTRANGEMENT

OW042018 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Glebov: "We want To Bring Back the Good Old Days"]

[Text] In a speech delivered in Tashkent on 24 March, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressed the opinion of all Soviet people. He declared: We remember well when the Soviet Union and People's China were united by bonds of friendship and comradely cooperation. We have never considered the state of hostility and estrangement between our countries normal.

The Soviet Union has been making great efforts to put an end to this estrangement and to restore the traditional Soviet-Chinese friendship. It is by no means from a selfish motive, nor from expediency, that the Soviet Union is doing this. The first decade of the PRC has convincingly indicated that close and multifaceted Soviet-Chinese relations accord with the fundamental interests of the two peoples, the interests of world socialism and the interests of all people engaged in struggle against imperialism and reactionaries of all descriptions.

Deterioration of the Soviet-Chinese relations only pleased the imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, the most vicious enemy of the people of the world. When China won its revolutionary victory, the imperialists could not but realize what a fatal blow their bastion in Asia received and to what extent this victory enabled the world's balance of power to become favorable to socialism and powerfully enhanced the national liberation movement.

The imperialists have always been apprehensive of an alliance between the USSR and China, two socialist states. This alliance was established with the signing of the treaty of friendly alliance and cooperation between our countries on 14 February 1950. This Soviet-Chinese alliance proved to be helpful in rebuffing the piratic attacks launched by U.S.-China Kai-shek airplanes against China, breaking the imperialists' political and economic blockade against China, rehabilitating China's ravaged economy and enhancing the PRC's international prestige.

The mid-1950's were marked by close cooperation between the USSR and China on the international stage. Our countries played an active part in the political settlement of the military conflict in Korea. On 21 July 1954, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the USSR, the PRC and other countries signed the final agreements on restoring peace in Indochina which were concluded in Geneva.

The Soviet-Chinese joint statement on relations with Japan was also of important significance. In those days, China and India became the originators of the five principles for peaceful coexistence, which became readily acceptable and were appreciated by various Asian and African countries. The USSR and China also joined other socialist countries in actively opposing the imperialist countries' militant policies and arms race. On 18 January 1957, the USSR and the PRC issued a statement advocating that all military containment blocs be replaced by collective peace and collective security systems. The Chinese Government also supported the USSR's peace-loving initiatives. For example, China once opposed the United States' deployment of rockets and nuclear weapons in Asia and other parts of the world.

This is why the USSR has always done all it could to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations and restore the traditional friendship between the people of our two countries. Our country's allegiance to this line was underscored by Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the grand meeting in Baku on 26 September. For example, he said: On the subject of Asia we consider it very important to achieve the normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China on a basis which I would describe as one of commonsense, mutual respect and mutual advantage.

HISTORY OF RELATIONS WITH CHINA REVIEWED

Early Contacts

OW300213 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Alekseyev talk: "The Soviet Union Strove To Establish Friendly Relations With China" -- fourth of series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] Soon after its birth, the Soviet state began to make every effort to establish friendly relations with China. Immediately after the Great October Revolution in 1917, the Soviet Government declared the abolition of all unequal treaties between Russia and China and all treaties concerning China signed between Russia and Japan during the period 1907 to 1916. The Chinese people had never experienced a similar attitude towards them from the United States, Britain, Japan, Germany or other imperialist countries. The Soviet Government declared that it would respect China's independence and suggested cooperation on the basis of complete equality, friendship and mutual benefit.

On 25 July 1919, the Soviet Government issued a declaration to the Chinese people and the south and north Chinese governments, pointing out: If the Chinese people wish to be free like the Russian people and to avoid the misfortune of being turned into another Korea or India by the Paris peace treaty, it is hoped that the Chinese people understand that, in their struggle for freedom, their only allies and brothers are the Russian workers, peasants and the Red Army.

To establish diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government, the first Soviet delegation was dispatched to Beijing to hold talks in December 1921. In June 1922, the second Soviet delegation arrived in Beijing. Despite obstruction by imperialist countries and the hostility of China's feudal lords and warlords toward the worker-peasant government, diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and China towards the end of 1922.

In August 1923, the Soviet Government sent its third delegation to China. Its arrival was warmly welcomed by China's working people. The result of a public opinion poll conducted by Beijing University illustrated the feelings of China's public media at that time. To the question, "Who is China's friend, the United States or the Soviet Union?, " the overwhelming majority answered, "The Soviet Union."

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and China led to expanded contacts between the two countries and the establishment of cultural ties.

1924 Agreement

OW011457 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Fifth in Alekseyev series under the general title of "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship" -- no subtitle given]

[Excerpts] This talk introduces the Sino-Russian Agreement on the General Principles for Settling Outstanding Issue [zhong e jie jue xuan an da gang xie ding] signed by the Soviet Union and China on 31 May 1924. Alekseyev writes:

This was the first agreement ever signed on an equal basis with a big power by semicolonialist China. Faithfully implementing its policy of friendship and equality with all peoples of the world, including the oppressed people of any colony or satellite country, the Soviet Union renounced the privileges enjoyed by the czarist government in China. It declared null and void all treaties and agreements signed by czarist Russia with any third country that infringed on the sovereignty and interests of China. The Soviet Government renounced its extraterritorial and consular jurisdiction.

The treaty [as heard] signed in 1924 covered many issues on normalization of relations between the two countries, such as respecting each other's interests and reaching mutual agreements. Trade relations were given special attention. The two sides decided to sign a trade treaty and settle various property problems and legal matters between the two sides on the basis of equality, fairness and mutual benefit. The two governments undertook not to allow the existence in each other's country of any organization hostile to the other nor to allow any propaganda against the political and social systems of the other country. These important conditions for the development of normal relations between countries also served to check the sabotage activities of imperialists, who were always against the establishment of good-neighborly relations and the development of cooperation in various fields between the Soviet Union and China.

Another thing that was very important to the Soviet Union as well as to China was the provision in the agreement for immediate restoration of diplomatic and consular relations. With this, the abnormal situation where normal relations were absent between the two countries was corrected. The signing of the 31 May 1924 treaty became the most important milestone in the development of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The historical significance of this first treaty between the Soviet Union and China also lies in the fact that it gave a great impetus to the nationwide movement in China for the abrogation of all unequal treaties.

The Soviet-Chinese treaty of 1924 was a splendid event for China itself as well as for international life. It represented an encouragement to all progressive personages in China and to China's national revolutionary forces in their opposition to oppressive systems run by the imperialists and their lackeys. China found that its position in the world had improved and saw the beginning of a future in which it would be liberated from imperialist oppression. This was a historical action to help the Chinese people and a brilliant example of the effort to implement the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet state.

'PROGRAM FOR CHINESE ARMYMEN' ON EXTERNAL THREAT

OW050602 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

["Program for Chinese Armymen" -- speech by Soviet military historian (Rubinskiy): "Collectively Safeguard Socialism"]

[Text] The world situation remains very tense. The present U.S. authorities are the most bellicose and fanatic among the reactionary imperialist forces. They should be held responsible for the tense international situation at present.

The guidelines promoted by the U.S. authorities in undermining detente and promoting U.S. world hegemonism are one of the main reasons the international situation is more complicated than ever before. The Reagan administration not only undermines efforts to relax the tense world situation but intensifies its interference in the affairs of other states. It has also openly called for a crusade against the communist and socialist countries. It has announced that its target is to wipe out socialism as a world system. A confidential Pentagon document revealed by the press pointed out: Generally speaking, the U.S. action is aimed at creating conditions to wipe out socialism as a social-political system. The theory of a so-called limited nuclear war and a preemptive nuclear attack formulated by the U.S. military adventurists is aimed at achieving the same goal. So is confidential Directive Number 59. On the basis of this confidential order, several hundred strategic missiles with nuclear warheads have been deployed, directed at all the socialist nations including China.

The United States has already built 386 large military bases and fortified points in Europe, encircling the Soviet Union and other socialist nations in Europe. In Asia, the United States has 140 military bases and facilities on Japanese territory alone, with U.S. nuclear weapons stockpiled at some of the bases. U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT reported not long ago: In a world with nuclear guided missiles, the Pacific Ocean may become a battlefield in the twinkling of an eye. It is not accidental that the United States has deployed its second-largest forces with 500,000 men in the Pacific region. Two hundred warships including seven aircraft carriers are cruising the Pacific Ocean. A plan is being made to form a military and political alliance in the Pacific, similar to the NATO group of aggression, to help the United States strengthen war preparations in the Pacific region. Those who are formulating this plan believe that this alliance should include the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Korea and all the SEATO nations.

The Soviet Union and other nations in the socialist community have used their consistent policy of relaxing world tension, bringing the arms race under control, forbidding the use of nuclear weapons and dissolving military groups in order to deal with the ever-intensifying war preparations of the imperialists, as well as their strategies. The strong alliance of a defensive nature among the seven socialist nations in Europe, the Warsaw Treaty Organization, has already existed for 27 years. During these years the nations participating in the treaty have more than once emphatically pointed out that they are firmly opposed to dividing the world into different military groups. They have also reaffirmed their willingness to disband the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO at the same time. However, the NATO military adventurists have brushed aside this constructive proposal each time it was put forward.

Faced with the ever-intensifying war preparations of the imperialists, the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community cannot but strengthen their own national defenses. The militant friendship among the socialist armies has been fully manifested in the bilateral treaties and agreements between the socialist nations, in the Warsaw Pact and in the course of forming mutual cooperation, consolidating the national defense, building the army and strengthening preparedness against war.

Efforts to improve coordination among allied nations are of primary importance. First of all, this coordination involves the building of all friendly armies and the joint measures taken to further improve preparedness against war and the mobility of the army, air force and navy. The tremendous potential of the joint military operations among socialist nations has become a huge stumbling block on the imperialists' road of military adventurism.

TASHKENT RADIO IN UIGHUR SURVEYS PRC POLICIES

GF031830 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uighur from 1 September through 24 September carries the following material on minorities in China and PRC policies.

At 2330 GMT on 1 September the radio carries a station observer commentary entitled "The Nonaligned Movement and Beijing" on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the convening of the heads of state and government leaders of nonaligned countries in Belgrade 1-6 September 1961. After noting that 1 September is being marked as the Nonaligned Movement Day every year, the radio praises the Soviet Union's approach to the policy pursued by the nonaligned countries, emphasizing Soviet leaders' remarks in connection with the achievements of the nonaligned.

Regretting that a number of countries have been moving in the direction of aborting the peaceful efforts of the Nonaligned Movement in the international arena, the radio cites the PRC as an example, stating: "For example, when the Nonaligned Movement was set up, the PRC leaders endeavored to force the participants of the movement to abandon their [word indistinct] principles. Following the rejection of this move, the general media organs of Beijing launched attacks against the initiators and organizers of this movement. In fact, at the time of the first meeting of the nonaligned leaders in Belgrade, the Beijing leaders attacked the policy of the Yugoslav leaders, accusing them of committing treachery against the national interests of Asian, African and Latin American countries and of (?deviating from) the struggle against colonialism and hegemonism."

Claiming that Beijing leaders have opposed the Nonaligned Movement since the Belgrade meeting, the radio recalls China's attack on nonaligned Vietnam in 1979. Also recalling Beijing leaders' attack on the DRA, the radio concludes: "Beijing leaders' open hostile activities against Cuba, which [words indistinct] of the nonaligned countries, is indicative of the fact that Beijing's remarks that it supports the Nonaligned Movement and that it is waging a struggle against world hegemonism are merely words and nothing else. It is also indicative of the fact that the said remarks have nothing in common with the political objectives of Beijing leaders."

At 2330 GMT on 5 September the radio carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The Policy Against China -- Only a Means." The radio states that the policy pursued by the United States, Europe and Japan toward China has been to exploit the Chinese people under the guise of respect for China's independence and territorial integrity. Noting that U.S. monopolies gradually infiltrated China after World War II, the radio laments that the effect this had on the Chinese economy did not serve the interests of the Chinese people. Stating that the policy of Beijing leaders, particularly of Deng Xiaoping, encouraged investment of foreign capital in China, the radio concludes: "The (?policy pursued by) Beijing leaders has not contributed toward the development of the country. Probably it has forced China to allow the hegemony of foreign capital to establish itself in that country."

At 2330 GMT on 6 September the radio carries a station observer commentary comparing poor agricultural production in Xinjiang with the high agricultural yield in Uzbek SSR. The radio asks whether it is possible to take it for granted that Xinjiang farmers are less experienced in the agricultural field compared with farmers in the Uzbek SSR? It notes that this is due to the policy pursued by PRC leaders toward the minorities in China, adding: "The PRC leaders, instead of developing their country's [words indistinct], agricultural domain, economic field and other fields contributing toward the standard of living of the people, they are working in the direction of realizing their military aspirations. Currently China is (?among the countries) in the world which are arming themselves."

The radio also notes that the PRC has established close relations with the United States for struggling against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and adds: "Imperialism, however, can never be friendly with socialism." It concludes by recalling Leonid Brezhnev's remarks that the policy pursued by imperialism is luring the PRC into a hostile line against the Soviet Union.

At 2330 GMT on 9 September the radio carries a station observer commentary entitled "The Increasing Threat" on the occasion of the 12th CPC Congress. Recalling the Mao era in the PRC, the radio states that Mao Zedong was the initiator of terrorist activities in party dealings with the opponents of the regime and notes: "It must be stressed that Mao's intention to be the absolute ruler was against the principles of scientific socialism." After accusing Mao Zedong and his collaborators of violating socialism with a view to achieving their goals, the radio claims that tens of thousands of Communists were killed as a result of Mao's savage actions against socialism. It adds: "The current Beijing leaders are not [words indistinct]. They are repeating Mao Zedong's savage moves." Referring to a clause in the 12th CPC Congress resolution to the effect that hostile elements exist in China, the radio argues that such a reference in the Mao Zedong era resulted in the elimination of opposition elements. It adds: "This can be interpreted as (?confirmation of the tendency) to eliminate or exile those who do not move in direction of Deng Xiaoping's line."

The radio concludes by stating that Beijing leaders are prepared to adopt measures similar to those preferred by Mao Zedong, adding, "This is demanded by the supporters of Deng Xiaoping."

At 1300 GMT on 10 September the radio carries a commentary entitled "The Friends and Foes of Afghanistan" on the occasion of the inclusion of a clause in the 12th CPC Congress resolution attacking the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan. The radio recalls that Soviet military units entered Afghanistan on the invitation of the legal government of the DRA and notes that the objective behind the deployment of a limited number of Soviet troops on DRA soil is to defend that country against foreign attacks. It adds: "However, U.S. hegemonists and their allies failed to contribute toward reducing tension around Afghanistan. They continued the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Beijing has been participating in this war." Criticizing U.S.-PRC collaboration against the DRA, the radio states: "Special lairs and centers have been set up in the vicinity of Xinjiang for the purpose of training and arming bandits to kill the Afghan people." The radio states that apart from helping the Afghan people counter the attacks organized against the DRA, the Soviet Union has also been extending economic aid to the development of Afghanistan. The radio concludes by stating: "The Soviet-Afghan cooperation is strengthening. [Words indistinct] and disrupting this cooperation is impossible."

At 2330 GMT on 13 September the radio carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Illusionary Government," noting a clause in the 12th CPC Congress resolution stating that the PRC leaders in general support the Kampuchean people headed by the Democratic Kampuchean Government. The radio asks: "What kind of government is this government? When was this government formed?" Recalling the Pol Pot era in Kampuchea, the radio states: "The Kampuchean people harbor indignation and hatred toward Pol Pot and his supporters. The Pol Pot and Ieng Sary duo during their term of office killed 3 million innocent people. They also destroyed the national economy and disrupted the national culture."

Recalling that the People's Revolutionary Tribunal which convened in Phnom Penh 15-19 August 1979 and sentenced the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary group to death for committing serious crimes against the Kampuchean people, the radio asks how the Kampucheans can accept the cruel Pol Pot supporters? Stating that the Democratic Kampuchean Government has no place in that country and that the effort to present it as being supported by the Kampuchean people is futile, the radio cites the international support the current Kampuchean administration enjoys. It concludes by stating that the fraternal aid the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are extending to Kampuchea is a guarantee for the Kampuchean people's future.

U.S., PAKISTAN WAGE UNDECLARED WAR AGAINST DRA

LD041830 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- "U.S. imperialists continue conducting an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan under the far-fetched and hypocritical pretext of assistance to the so-called 'freedom fighters'", IZVESTIYA writes today. The newspaper points out that American advisers, in order to support the rebel movement, introduced into practice material stimulus, which encourages killings: Large sums of money are paid to mercenaries for every official killed.

There are irrefutable facts, which point to participation of Pakistani military men in subversive actions against the Afghan state. Thus late in August security bodies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan arrested Pakistani Officer Said Muhammad Ali on the territory of Afghanistan. He had undergone special training for work in Afghanistan. The permission of the Pakistani authorities, and to be more correct, encouragement of activities on the territory of Pakistan of the AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY, which conducts subversive propaganda against the legitimate Government of Afghanistan, is obvious interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The above-mentioned agency, IZVESTIYA stresses, is engaged in misinformation on events taking place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and attracts American specialists for the purpose. "It is indicative that even Western consumers of false information have lately been displaying less interest in products of the AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY. As a result, ringleaders of Afghan counter-revolution in Pakistan were compelled to institute a new agency -- the AFGHAN ISLAMIC PRESS".

"Some time ago, on the initiative of the U.S. Department of State", the article stresses, "a provocative attempt was made to accuse the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan. The competent commission of the International Red Cross, which conducted an investigation, came to the conclusion that all these accusations are bluff. Late in August in the settlement of Shamriz mercenary bandits, infiltrated from Pakistan, did use chemical weapons -- hand grenades, against a unit of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Found on the case of a grenade was an inscription "Made in Britain on U.S. request."

In conclusion the newspaper writes "that neither reactionary rebels nor their supporters will manage to push the Afghan people off the path chosen."

KARMAL SAYS AFGHAN REBELS FACE ESCALATING CRISIS

PM041017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Message From B. Karmal"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Sep -- B. Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council, has addressed a message to the Afghan people. The revolutionary state has firmly pursued and will continue to pursue a general line aimed at ensuring security, peace and calm, he said.

This year, B. Karmal pointed out, the armed forces, members of the party and public organizations, detachments of defenders of the revolution and armed formations of Afghan tribes have dealt a resolute blow to counterrevolutionary gangs. A stop has been put to the unpunished activities of an absolute majority of counterrevolutionary groupings. Foreign-based bandit detachments have an escalating crisis on their hands. Realizing the justness of the policy of the party and the state, more and more deluded Afghans are laying down their weapons and urging peaceful cooperation with the organs of state power.

B. Karmal appealed once again to those deceived by hostile propaganda to return to their homes. They are guaranteed the rights and freedoms set out in the amnesty decree.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER'S 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

Stop in Tashkent

LD031314 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Tashkent October 3 TASS -- A party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Troung Chinh, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the State Council of the republic, going to Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, have today arrived in the capital of Uzbekistan.

In the airport the visitors were welcomed by the leaders of the republic.

[Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 3 October, in the evening Vremya newscast, reports on the SRV delegation stopover in Tashkent, mentioning that the visitors "were welcomed by Comrade Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and by other republican leaders."]

Arrival in Moscow

LD041020 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- A party-and-state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), led by Troung Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV [Vietnamese Communist Party] Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the SRV, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport the guests were met my Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Solomentsev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

TV Coverage of Arrival

OW050514 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 2300 GMT on 4 October carries a report on the arrival of Troung Chinh in Moscow. Rusakov, Arkhipov, Solomentsev, Chernenko, and Gorbachev are shown approaching the aircraft.

As Truong Chinh approaches the group the Soviet leaders remove their hats and Chernenko moves forward with right hand outstretched. He shakes hands with Truong Chinh, who has also removed this hat, and embraces and kisses him three times after which Truong Chinh turns to Gorbachev. As the group poses for photographers at the side of the aircraft the camera shows, left to right, three Vietnamese officials, Rusakov, Arkhipov, Truong Chinh, Chernenko, Gorbachev and Solomentsev, with other officials in the background. When the anthems of the SRV and USSR are placed Truong Chinh is seen standing alone on the red carpet with the guards commander to his right rear while two unidentified officials stand nearby. Solomentsev, Gorbachev, Chernenko and other officials are shown standing in a group by the aircraft. The same commander and officials accompany Truong Chinh as he meets welcoming officials.

As this portion of the arrival is shown, the announcer reports that present were "Comrade Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Presidium; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Bratchenko, Dinkov and Terebilov, ministers of the USSR; Lomonosov and Skachkov, chairmen of USSR state committees; USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Comrade Titov, chairman of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society; and other officials. Also on hand were Comrade Chaplin, USSR ambassador to the SRV; Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR; Douangthongla, Lao ambassador to the USSR; and (Khep Heng), charge d'affaires ad interim of Kampuchea in the USSR."

Chernenko, Gorbachev and other officials can then be seen following Truong Chinh around the reception line. As the honor guard marches past, Truong Chinh can be seen reviewing the march from a red carpet with Chernenko on his right and Gorbachev on his left; with Arkhipov, Solomentsev and Rusakov among other officials in the background.

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD050906 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- Soviet-Vietnamese talks were opened in the Kremlin today. The Soviet Party and state delegation to them is headed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, and the party and state delegation of the SRV is headed by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Chairman of the State Council of the SRV Truong Chinh.

The Vietnamese delegation arrived in Moscow yesterday on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

SED GROUP STUDIES COAL INDUSTRY, VISITS PIPELINE

PM040933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the SED a delegation of SED party workers headed by H. Wambutt, chief of the SED Central Committee Basic Materials Industry Department, was in the Soviet Union 20-27 September. The German comrades acquainted themselves with the CPSU's experience of leadership of work in the sphere of coal enrichment and gasification.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry Department and the Ivano-Frankovsk and Voroshilovgrad Obkoms and visited a number of scientific research institutes and production associations and a section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline on which construction workers from the GDR are working.

On 27 September the delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a friendly talk with them. V.G. Arkhipov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry Department, and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part.

USSR-BULGARIAN CULTURAL COMMISSION MEETING

Yordanov-Demichev Talks

PM040955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] TASS -- A meeting was held in Sofia on 24 September between G. Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, and P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, TASS reports.

In the course of cordial comradely talks the sides informed each other about the work of the two countries' cultural figures in fulfilling the 12th BCP Congress and 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of cultural building and preparing to hold the Soviet culture festival in Bulgaria devoted to the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Questions connected with holding the second session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission on Cultural Cooperation were also discussed. The second session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission on Cultural Cooperation opened the same day. P.N. Demichev laid wreaths at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum, the V.I. Lenin Memorial and the monument in honor of the Soviet liberator-army.

Conclusion, Protocol

PM040927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Work Finished"]

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep -- The second session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation has finished work here.

The sides unanimously noted that Soviet-Bulgarian cultural cooperation is an objective process conditioned by a common ideology and political unity founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and by the Leninist policy of the CPSU and the BCP.

As was noted at the session, the meetings and discussions between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, are of fundamental significance for the development and deepening of this cooperation.

The session participants stressed that the task now is to consolidate the achievements of Soviet-Bulgarian cultural cooperation and at the same time outline prospects for its further development, taking into account the tasks set in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress.

A protocol on the results of the session's work was signed. The signatories were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and G. Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture.

BULGARIAN MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS RECEPTION

PM291547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Bulgarian Embassy Reception"]

[Text] On 23 September Maj Gen B. Toshkov, army, naval and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR, gave a reception to celebrate the 38th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw pact states' Joint Armed Forces; Army General P.G. Lushev, Adm A.I. Sorokin; Col Gen A.S. Zheltov and generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev was present.

The army, naval and air attaches at a number of foreign embassies in the Soviet Union were among the guests.

SAKHAROV ON IMPORTANCE OF DETENTE FOR EUROPE

DW041309 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Detente and Its Importance for Europe"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, let us keep in mind the following: in the past 40-45 years all European nations and states have come to know three types of East-West relations: war, cold war and detente. The war which was unleashed by fascist Germany brought nothing positive to any European people. But war, an East-West conflict solved by military means, no longer is unthinkable in the light of statements made by members of the U.S. Administration under President Reagan. This administration even believes a nuclear war in Europe can be won and makes preparations for such a war. Whereas people in Washington think that following such a war there will still be winners in Europe, Karl-Friedrich von Weizsaecker and others in the FRG have proved with mathematical accuracy that a war in Europe would make the Federal Republic uninhabitable. No other European country claims it would profit from a war in Europe.

Cold war in post-war Europe is known to have been too expensive for all concerned. This is especially true for the Federal Republic which was particularly busy waging cold war against the GDR and the other European socialist states and used all means of psychological warfare. The policy of cold war and the policy of strength toward the socialist states has not solved any of the FRG's problems. Rather, this policy led the Federal Republic into self-isolation in Europe; into a blind alley which some Christian Democratic Union/Christian Socialist Union politicians described quite vividly in the mid-sixties.

Since the Federal Republic started pursuing a course of East-West detente, and the concept of regional detente in all of Europe became feasible, the idea of long-term all-European cooperation in politics, economics, culture and ensuring peace has been developed in Europe. This is documented particularly in inter-state agreements which are valid up until the third millennium. This includes agreements between the Soviet Union and the FRG as well as the CSCE Final Act signed in Helsinki.

The years of detente in East-West relations have already clearly shown that detente and all-round cooperation do exist in East-West relations, because both sides are faced with problems whose solution by either of them without mutually beneficial cooperation is only possible in a less satisfactory way and with a loss of time. The years of detente have also shown that all European countries involved in detente and cooperation profit so much that their own advantage seems to be more important than that of the others. Bonn has repeatedly officially pointed to this, too.

Leonid Brezhnev recently rightly pointed to the fact that a further consolidation of detente in Europe would allow the Europeans to use their (?resources) even more successfully and to jointly solve common European problems regarding the practical life of the people. He stressed that detente as a whole was a historical achievement of the peoples and must not, by any means, be abandoned to be destroyed by narrow-minded egotistical politicians in the imperialist camp. Detente must be protected, further developed and deepened.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD042038 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation from the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission led by Maurice Faure, chairman of the Commission, is on an official visit to Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission.

Today, the delegation paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests were greeted by Comrades Shitikov and Ruben, chairmen of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. In the course of the conversation expression was given to the desire of both sides to expand interparliamentary contacts which strengthen friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Further Details

LD042336 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly arrived today in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation was met at the airport by Vadim Zagladin, chairman of a commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Georgiy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet-French Department of the USSR parliamentary group; and Mr Claude Arnaud, French ambassador to the USSR. The French visitors were received at the USSR Supreme Soviet, where a discussion was held on the state of the Soviet-French relations. The parties showed interest in deepening the traditional links between the USSR and France to the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

The head of the delegation, Mr Maurice Faure, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, told our correspondent that this visit is very important. We have come to the USSR with the firm desire to give new impetus to the Franco-Soviet relations. Our cooperation is developing successfully and [words indistinct] to speak about them in an atmosphere of frankness and friendship and to find mutually acceptable solutions. The friendship and cooperation between France and the USSR constitutes an important factor of peace in Europe and the world. Mr Faure concluded by saying that friendship and cooperation with the USSR are a constituent part of the French Government's international policy.

SPANISH COUP PLOT BY PRO-FASCISTS UNCOVERED

LD041312 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 4 Oct 82

["Conspiracy Against Spanish Democracy" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The uncovering of a new conspiracy of pro-fascist officers in Spain showed again that the new constitutional order established on Spanish soil as a result of the demontage [dismantling] of Francoism, still needs to be protected.

Right-wing and extremist right-wing elements who had to agree -- though against their will -- to the legal existence of left parties, believe that they have already come to the limit of possible concessions. They fear that the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the most influential force of the left opposition, may find itself at the head of a government as a result of general elections scheduled for October 28.

Therefore the danger of an anti-constitutional putsch, planned by those who feel nostalgic for a military-fascist dictatorship, cannot yet be considered fully removed. This is indicated by the lessons of the events of February 23, 1981. This is also evidenced by the arrest of three high-ranking officers who were planning a new coup against democracy for October 27 this year.

Investigation will show how extensive the new conspiracy was. By the way, it is no longer a secret to anyone in Spain or beyond it that the armed forces of the country still have among them yester-year people. It is no accident that all, more or less, serious attempts to reverse Spanish history in the post-war years were made by the military.

At the same time it would be wrong to ignore the process of democratisation taking place in the armed forces of Spain since the dictatorial regime was abolished and constitutional monarchy established. In the opinion of most political observers the Spanish Army as a whole remains loyal today to the constitution which was approved at a referendum, and is by no means disposed to any ventures.

Hence the logical question: Does someone in the right-wing camp want to frighten his compatriots with the danger of a putsch so that "for their own peace of mind" they vote at the elections against the left-wingers, and not for [incomplete sentence as received].

AUSTRIAN MINISTER COMMENTS U.S. EMBARGO POLICY

LD050848 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- "Our government has a stake in broadening trade with the USSR," a correspondent of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA was told by Josef Staribacker, Austrian minister of trade, commerce and industry.

Speaking on prospects for trade, the minister said that Austria's market is open to the Soviet goods. Apart from oil and gas prevailing now in the Soviet exports to his country, Austria is ready to purchase also machinery, equipment and consumer goods.

As far as the policy of embargo pursued by the USA is concerned, the minister said: "There are, deplorably, countries in the world which consider it necessary to reduce the whole trade with the socialist states to consumer goods. There was a time when even these goods were embargoed. But that time is already past. I feel that such measures serve no useful purpose."

"The Austrians realize the position of their state, as a neutral one, which was determined by the treaty of 1955, and Austria is following this course both in its political and economic orientation," points out the correspondent of the newspaper who visited Austria. "This brings the Socialist Party which has been in power since 1970, its proper dividends and positively effects the feelings of people, their everyday life and conduct. Although there is unemployment in that country, but [as received] its rate is by far lower than in the NATO countries." "The business circles and common people, whom we had occasion to meet, understand well the complicated international situation and categorically reject the American aggressive course and the policy of blackmail and boycott towards the USSR and the other socialist countries," the author points out.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE ON POLICY TO YAR PRESIDENT

GF041406 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and the commander in chief of the armed forces and the secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received Oleg Peresypkin, the USSR ambassador in San'a'. During the meeting, the ambassador conveyed a message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Presidium and other Soviet leaders.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the message deals with bilateral relations, the developments in the Arab world and the pro-Arab Soviet stances. The brother leader president expressed his profound gratitude for the positive stands which the Soviet Union has adopted toward Arab and national issues in addition to its backing of Arab rights.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION' COVERS MIDDLE EAST

LD012134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Oct 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign-political commentator, with Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer, and Igor Petrovich Belyayev, doctor of historical sciences]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] The chief topic in your letters, respected listeners, is still Israel's aggression against Lebanon. Your letters have been studied by Doctor of History Igor Petrovich Belyayev, and we shall now let him answer: Go ahead, Igor Petrovich.

[Belyayev] The events in the Near East are still drawing the entire world's attention. Radios in the most widely varied of countries are broadcasting as their lead stories news from Lebanon, concerning Lebanon or about the entire region -- and quite naturally, two issues or rather two events are attracting particular scrutiny. What I mean is the occupation of Beirut, which is to all intents and purposes continuing. The thing is that Israeli propaganda is now trying to make out that the men of the Israeli Army are withdrawing, or intend to withdraw fully, from West Beirut, and that's all they would like to say, in fact.

But things in fact stand as follows: First, the Israeli soldiers are refusing to withdraw from all parts of West Beirut, despite the demands of the world public and despite the appropriate resolutions of the UN, including those of the Security Council. But after all, it should be remembered that Israel occupied East Beirut too, and East Beirut is about half the city, so to speak. Consequently, when the Israeli soldiers do in fact leave West Beirut -- and that time has not yet come -- the question of the Israelis leaving Beirut altogether will arise, and of them clearing out of Lebanon. Begin and Sharon feel that they will be able to solve a certain conundrum of theirs in a favorable light, if you like; and first and foremost, by highlighting the situation in West Beirut they are, as it were, leaving the second and third questions in the shade -- the occupation of East Beirut and the occupation of a considerable part of Lebanon amounting to over 50 percent of its territory.

So that when we now talk about what in the final analysis is taking place in Lebanon, we should emphasize that until Beirut has been freed from Israeli occupation, until the freeing of the Lebanese territory seized by the Israeli Army as of 6 June 1982, there is still a very long way to go. The demand "Israel out of Lebanon" remains a striking one to date, and that demand encapsulates our support and that of the world public for the just war waged today by the Lebanese people and the Arab peoples, including the Palestinians, on the soil of Lebanon and beyond its frontiers, for the restoration of its flouted sovereignty and for the restoration of the flouted independence of an independent Arab state, a member of the United Nations.

[Kosovan] Igor Petrovich, our listeners often ask us for more details about the story now increasingly being carried in the press: The prior coordination of action by the United States and Israel just before the aggression in Lebanon. What is there to say about this?

[Belyayev] Now that very many details of the preparations of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon in June 1982 are, as it were, floating to the surface and a good deal is emerging in the press; the eye is drawn to the following: In late May 1982, the Israeli defense minister, General Sharon -- the same man who prepared the operation against Lebanon -- was in Washington. Nominally, the topic of his discussions was the extension of strategic cooperation -- but in fact, as even the American press has now reported, the Israeli defense minister advised the Pentagon that the action, or rather the military operation codenamed Peace in Galilee, meaning the aggression against Lebanon, was to start specifically on 6 June, or just some 7 days later. Moreover, General Sharon advised his interlocutors in Washington that the chief purpose of the action was not just to smash the military structure of the PLO; the prime intent was cynically to annihilate the leadership of that organization, to capture or suppress the organization's chief military and political officials in Beirut and, lastly, to smash both the military and the political structure of the PLO.

As early as June, 10 to 12 days after military operations had started, I came across an article in an American newspaper that made it clear that Sharon had delivered a kind of ultimatum to the PLO leadership via the Lebanese Government. The ultimatum stated that 10 leaders of the PLO, most of them Executive Committee members, were to be surrendered to Israel, and the first on the list was Yasir 'Arafat. Further, the same ultimate said there could be no question of the Palestinians keeping their personal firearms, all weapons were to be handed over to the Israeli Army, and all Palestinians were liable to arrest if any one of them had ever had a hand in the PLO's political or military activities. Plans existed that included the deportation of the most active Palestinian fighters and the most active PLO officials in Lebanon to Israel -- transition camps were being set up in Sidon and even further south in Tyre, and from those camps all Palestinians captured were to be sent on to Israel; that would be the end of the line and the last you would see of them, as the Russian saying goes.

[Kosovan] At the very start of the aggression against Lebanon, Igor Petrovich, the Israeli leadership tried to justify it by saying it was fighting Palestinian terrorists, as it calls the PLO fighters. Similar statements were repeatedly made by both Begin and Sharon -- and at the same time the population of Beirut and other Lebanese cities was dying under Israeli bombing raids. Now the world has been rocked by the news of the tragedy in Sabra and Shatila, the two Palestinian camps, where the Israelis perpetrated a full-scale bloodbath, and 4,000 peaceful Palestinians were the victims. Entire families were wiped out -- children, women and old people -- who had never had a weapon in their hands and never committed a single crime against the Israeli Army of occupation, although resistance to occupation has always been deemed legitimate.

[Belyayev] That action, which can be compared only with the similar orgies of savagery perpetrated by the Hitlerites in World War II -- and its name is genocide -- had a very clearcut aim, which was this. Begin and Sharon want to reduce the Palestinians and all the Arabs to prostration, to show them that if they even try to resist, the same bitter fate that befell more than 4,000 Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps lies in store for them. In other words, Lebanon is now shattered as a country, and now it is Jordan's turn, next it may be Syria or any other Arab country just because the Arabs want to defend their national dignity, their sovereignty, and want a genuinely just settlement of the Near East crisis, which is among the most acute of military and political crisis since World War II.

[Kosovan] Igor Petrovich, the Israeli leadership is now trying, as we know, might and main to claim it had nothing to do with the bloody events in the Palestinian camps, to pass the Israeli scrappers off as virtually the first to come to the Palestinians' aid.

[Belyayev] To all appearances, the Israeli soldiers were not involved in this action. But, first, it has very definitely been established that the Israelis made vehicles available to bring 300 thugs up from southern Lebanon to these Palestinian camps.

What is more, their entry into Beirut was agreed in advance with the Israeli command; what is more, the Israeli soldiers surrounding the Sabra and Shatila camps knew why those thugs had been brought there.

It should be said that the Palestinan camps, or Palestinian refugee camps, are not exactly what we usually understand by the word camp. They're complete townlets in themselves, surrounded if not by walls, as a rule [Belyayev does not complete phrase], but at any rate they are a kind of large district in a city -- in this case, of course, Beirut -- but with only two or three ways in. Inside there are streets, houses, often with two or three stories: In these houses there are several families and here and there complete tribes, for the Palestinians, as we know, have been in Lebanon since 1948 when the first wave of Palestinian Arabs practiced even before the foundation of the State of Israel -- more specifically, as a result of the wiping out of the Arab village of Dayr Yasin April 1948.

So when heart-rending screams were heard from behind the walls of these two camps, when machinegun bursts or explosions were heard, the Israeli officer responsible for security in the Sabra and Shatila districts did not so much as lift a finger to stop the violence. What is more, he virtually connived at the violence through his attitude as in impassive observer, and created the appropriate conditions for the bloodbath taking place behind the walls of these two camps.

[Kosovan] Igor petrovich, in their letters a large group of our listners give us their thoughts on what can be done for Lebanon in such complex circumstances. They include Comrades Aleko from Tomsk, Moskov from Smela Village in Sumy Oblast, Dudnin from Volgograd, Donkov from Belgorod, Yefremov from Voroshilovgrad Oblast, while Comrades Kudrin from the town of Akhutyrka and Ayupov from Baskiria ask bluntly why the other Arab countries did not come to the aid of Lebanon or form a united front against the Israel aggression.

[Belyayev] You see, this question is, I would say, germane ,and the Arabs themselves are trying to find the answer. I was in Jordan recently, and the same question was asked there, among others of King Husayn, by many politicians and journalists in that country. What I heard in answer seems to me largely to coincide with the facts. Never has the Arab world been so divided. Let us recall that two wars are simultaneously in progress in the Near East: one waged by Israel against Lebanon and the other Arab countries, and the other by Iran against Iraq and Iraq against Iran. This implies that the Arabs' forces, like their sympathies, are fragmented, and with the mosaic of regimes in the Arab world -- there are 21 Arab countries, and there are probably no two similar Arab countries with identical regimes -- the upshot was that some sympathized with, say, Lebanon, others with Iraq, while others again turned out to be helpless because under these circumstances Arab unity, which had always been a very powerful weapon against Israeli aggression and U.S. policies, proved impossible.

I feel that a part was played, too, by the fragmentation of political forces in Lebanon itself, as it were. You know yourself that part of Lebanese society, primarily the rightists, is virtually on Israel's side. Another factor was that Egypt is now out of the Arab ranks through the Camp David agreements, meaning that the biggest country and the biggest army are practically excluded from the military and political action against the aggressors, and of course, this also played a deadly role.

[Kosovan] Incidentally, Igor Petrovich, we are often asked about Cairo's reactions to the events in Lebanon, examples being the letters from Comrades Yaroshanko from Minsk, Pavlov from Leningrad and others. What would you say to them?

[Belyayev] On this point, I would like to give you this information: The Egyptian public, the Egyptian leftist, progressive or nationalist parties, the Egyptian press have unambiguously condemned the aggression. They have opposed it, supported the Lebanese and Palestinians and, moreover, emphasized that no such attempts to solve the Palestinian issue in this way will bring any results whatsoever. Where official Egypt is concerned, following the tragic events in the Sabra and Shatila camps, the Egyptians recalled their ambassador from Israel, formally for consultations but in fact as a protest.

That by no means implies that Egypt is already retreating from Camp David; Begin is generous with his threats that if Egypt just tries to retreat from camp David the Israelis will immediately reoccupy the Sinai.

But what I feel is that where Egypt is concerned, it may well be germane on the one hand to recally one important event and, on the other, to consider what may occur. The past event is this: When the Israeli Embassy was opened in Cairo, both there and in other Egyptian cities more than 1 million Palestinian flags were hoisted. That was how the ordinary Egyptians demonstrated their political stance. It did not, as it were, influence the formal processes, but in practice it was a statement of the people's will and a noteworthy one at that.

Turning now to the future, Egypt's Arabism is, I think, so strong that in the very near future it will more and more make itself felt regardless of As-Sadat's treason or the signing of the Camp David agreements. I have no wish to make any forecasts or prophesies whatsoever -- but none the less, there are far more apprehensions in Israel itself now over Egypt's position than there were until the very recent past; although I repeat, Egypt is still outside the Arab ranks, and is in practice involved neither in the Arab states' unity against Israel and imperialism nor in any other Arab actions, which is, of course, a very negative factor.

[Kosovan] But let's get back again, Igor Petrovich, to the issue of Arab solidarity as a whole.

[Belyayev] I think that the period of shock originating in the fragmentation and disunity is now ending -- I won't say that it is already over and that the Arabs are now jointly resisting the Israeli aggression. But I wouldn't rush to say that Arab political unity is a thing of the past; on the contrary, in my view, it will in the very near future gain strength and make itself felt more and more. When the shaykhs finally manage to agree on some united political program of action, as of then, I think, the process that we expected the day after the Israeli aggression against Lebanon will start. In other words, the Arabs are already starting to come together -- to come together on the basis of a plan for a Near East settlement which boils down to the fact that Israel must leave the occupied territories, that an Arab state of Palestine must be established with its capital in the Arab, eastern part of Jerusalem, and that security must be guaranteed for all countries and consequently for Israel, too.

But here I must emphasize that security must be guaranteed not just for Israel but for the Arab countries, too, because in the final analysis, after all, over the past 34 years it is chiefly the Arab countries that have suffered, not Israel. After the Arab summit Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the principles the conference had adopted for a settlement of the Palestinian problem and for a wider Near East settlement were seen by us as positive; they did not diverge from what the Soviet Union had been fighting to achieve for many years.

[Kosovan] In practical terms, that means that Israel and the United States have not succeeded in foisting the American-Israeli model for a settlement of the military and political crisis in the Near East in general, or of the Palestinian problem in particular, on the Arab states or the PLO.

[Belyayev] That is, if I may put it in these terms, one of the strongest features of the military and political situation in the Near East now, at the end of September. The Palestinians' resistance and the fight put up by the Lebanese themselves for a united, sovereign and independent Lebanon is just the start. The start because Begin and Sharon have now decided to use this Lebanese model to bring the Arabs to their knees, to terrify the Arabs so much that they would concede any demands, and Camp David would have been left far behind had the aggression in Lebanon succeeded. The failure of Israel's aggression against Lebanon and against the Palestinians is yet another proof of the fact that the American-Israeli strategic cooperation is failing.

In esse[illegible], it is now receiving a rebuff from a host of forces, both in the Arab countries and in [illegible]rael, both in Western Europe and in the United States, which are pressing for a just settlement in the Near East, and I feel that today, when we speak of Israel's defeat in the Near East as a result of the fighting in Lebanon, we are also entitled to speak of a defeat for the United States. For this was, if you like, a rehearsal for possible U.S. actions in the Near East should their vital interests, as they claim, be threatened.

RPP: ISRAEL CONDUCTING WAR ON JOURNALISTS

TA042017 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1730 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Many journalists in Israel believe Israel is conducting a real war against them and against their foreign colleagues. In a journalists' association meeting in Israel, quite a few examples were cited of the various means employed by the government to prevent objective description of various events connected with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. In several cases Begin and his confidants prevented those journalists the government believes to be disloyal to it from describing the events while, at the same time, progovernment journalists were given a rather free hand.

Such acts are child's play, however, compared to the restrictions imposed on the foreign correspondents in Lebanon. In this context the organ of the international journalists' association (?understood) that the Israeli Air Force bombings on the foreign press centers in Beirut were not accidental. [Word indistinct] of the journalists themselves, the objective of the bombing was to force the journalists to leave Beirut. This fact cannot otherwise be explained, since there was not a single Palestinian fighter in the areas where the press centers were located. There is every reason to believe that the bombing of the press centers was a part of a well-planned war against the communications media.

This war lasted throughout the period of aggression exercised by the Begin government. The main reason for this war stems from the fact that most journalists tried to describe events in Lebanon in a more or less objective manner. This means that they extensively reported about victims among the civilian population, the bombing of hospitals and the cutoff of the water supply to West Beirut.

The world public learned details of the Israeli forces' use of cluster and phosphorus bombs. Following these reports the world public began demanding more firmly an end to belligerency, and an end to genocide. Voices were raised throughout the world demanding that the Isreali leadership be penalized for its crimes against humanity.

This is the reason why, from the very beginning of the war, the Isreali authorities have imposed various kinds of restrictions on journalists. Indeed, strict censorship was put into effect. Several regions were declared out of bounds and several journalists were even interrogated.

Furthermore, Begin's gang was not afraid of disgrace. It was rather afraid that under world public pressure, its protectors beyond the sea would refuse to extend their support to it. It is known, after all, that increasingly more voices are heard around the world condemning those who guaranteed the practice of belligerency both politically and financially.

Begin has lost in his war against the journalists. The truth about Israel's crimes in Lebanon has been discovered by the public around the world.

LOMEYKO: ISRAEL BEHIND AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH

PM041447 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 9

[Vladimir Lomeyko article: "Who Killed Bashir al-Jumayyil and Why?"]

[Text] The manner in which the 34-year-old Lebanese president was slain and the events leading up to and following the slaying betray the handwriting and interest of Zionist terrorists.

Bashir al-Jumayyil's pro-Israeli sympathies change nothing here or, rather, are misleading. True, Al-Jumayyil did incline toward a reconciliation with Israel and his 23 August election as Lebanese president was therefore welcomed in Isreal. But it was genuinely welcomed only by the moderates and not by the overreaching extremists in the Begin-Sharon camp. Neither Bashir al-Jumayyil himself -- a strong personality with ambitions of his own -- nor his objective -- the creation of a strong Lebanon -- suited them. So Al-Jumayyil's death warrant was signed the moment he began talking about the need for Israeli troops to withdraw from Lebanon and not to rush to sign a "peace treaty" with Israel on the latter's terms.

Only people attracting no suspicion whatever from the Phalangists could have penetrated the heavily-guarded Qata'ib Party headquarters, especially with 200 kg of explosive.

At 0400 on the day of the assassination -- 14 September -- the commander of a Israeli division deployed in the Beirut area conferred with unit commanders, who were assigned tasks involved in the seizure of West Beirut. They were to await a special signal to commence the operation.

The order was given immediately after the explosion and the confirmation of Al-Juamyyil's death.

There is thus a clear link between the planned assassination of Al-Jumayyil and the secret preparations for the seizure of West Beirut. The motives for both crimes are even more incontrovertible. Tel Aviv immediately accused the Palestinians of having committed the assassination and said that this was further proof of the need for the presence of Israeli troops in Lebanon. This was used as an excuse to start brutally massacring the defenders of the city, who had been weakened by the exodus of Palestinian fighters under the accords reached.

So, Begin and Sharon went along with these accords not only under the pressure of public opinion but with the ulterior motive of getting their way -- at the cost of less of their own blood and more Lebanese blood. So, those who said that Israel had no intention of leaving Lebanon and would provoke a civil war for this purpose were right. In order to continue walking over corpses in the bloodstained togas of "peacemakers" Begin and Sharon needed another victim to use as a pretext and alibi. Bashir al-Jumayyil had the misfortune to be known as their "ideal" friend.

Postscript

Since these lines were written reactions have come in from various countries. France' QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS pointed out: "The only people who had easy access to the Phalangists' headquarters were allegedly the Israelis. They were also the only ones well informed about the young president's movements. Only they are competent enough to have organized the assassination with such precision."

TRUD OBSERVER ATTACKS BEGIN STANCE ON MASSACRE

LD011352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2205 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct (TASS) -- Israeli Prime Minister Begin pounds the rostrum of the Knesset in Tel Aviv with his fist and accuses everybody in succession of anti-semitism -- the French, the West Europeans in general, the United Nations, other respected international organizations and, finally, the Soviet Union. He is infuriated by the "prejudice" of those who call the Zionists' atrocities by their real name and who refuse to understand that Israel was merely exercising its "right to self-defense".

This is written about the TRUD political observer Vissarian Sisnev. He stresses that the mass annihilation of Palestinians and Lebanese in Beirut is only the culmination of the Israeli policy of genocide and race oppression. "While the experience of the liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto was being used on the streets of Beirut -- literally the very same methods which were first tried out by the gauleiter of the Third Reich have been and are being used in the territories occupied by Israel, which have been Arab since time immemorial."

Begin's accomplices, who are acting like fascists, will also have to count among the anti-semites those distinguished members of the U.S. Jewish community who were shocked at the bloody reprisals in the Lebanese capital and who openly condemned this barbaric act, the author writes. Those American figures whose eyes were opened at last to the real essence of the most acute Near East problem by the events in Lebanon will land up even more firmly in that very same category.

"Shouting anti-semitism at the slightest provocation is an old defense tactic of militant Zionists like Begin, the review says. The Soviet people, internationalists by their very nature, cannot be tarred with that brush. In the years of a most harsh war with the Hitlerite hordes the Soviet people made a clear distinction between the brown plague of fascism and the Soviet people. Nor does anybody now confuse the bloody deeds of the fascist Begin clique with the real aspirations of Israel's working people."

"A Nueremberg looms also for Israeli war criminals," the reviewer stresses.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TIES AFFECTED BY LEBANON

Relations 'Complicated'

LD042348 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 4 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] A session of the Egyptian parliament is taking place in Cairo. It is noteworthy for two reasons: Speaking at the opening of the session, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak sharply criticized Israeli's policy in the Near East, stressing that the Israeli Government is still prey to aggressive, militarist ideas. Second, the Egyptian parliament today extended for 1 more year the state of emergency which was introduced after the assassination of President as-Sadat on 6 October last year. This decision is motivated by the fact that new hotbeds of antigovernment protests have recently been discovered in connection with the so-called Mulsim integrationists.

Returning to the first issue, it should be noted that relations between Egypt and Israel have become seriously complicated recently, especially after the carnage in the refugee camps in Beirut. Egypt has recalled its ambassador from Tel Aviv. Egyptian officials and papers are citing the Soviet statements critical of Israel. As Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated, Israeli troops must be immediately withdrawn from Lebanon, and the United States must provide a guarantee to the Palestinians and to all communities living in the territory of Lebanon that what happened in West Beirut will not be repeated. The world already knows the value of American guarantees.

The anti-Israeli protests in Cairo evoked a storm of fury in Tel Aviv. Ben Elisar, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs Commission, who was Israeli's first ambaasador to Cairo, openly threatened Egypt, declaring that it is walking a tightrope by worsening its relations with Israel over the Lebanese crisis. To the correspondents' question "What has Egypt to lose?", Elisar cynically replied: It could lose peace. This is the kind of language which the Israeli extremists speak even with a party which is linked with Israel by a so-called peace treaty and the Camp David accords, and many Egyptians are beginning to understand more and more profoundly that peace with Israel is a one-sided peace.

Call for Reevaluation

LD020026 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Commentary by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] There have been signs recently that Egyptian official circles are beginning to think about the facts of the present situation.

The strongest motive for this has been the bloody tragedy in Lebanon, whose full responsibility falls on the Zionists and the U.S. imperialists. What makes it more difficult for official Cairo to embark on this reevaluation is the fact that Egypt is still a party to the Camp David accords, a partner who is under the control of the United States and Israel. Consequently, Egypt is still suffering from its isolation in the Arab world.

Faced by the tragedy in Lebanon, official Cairo is now compelled to make some diplomatic and political gestures in an attempt to lessen its estrangement in the Arab world, although so far Cairo does not venture to actually disparage the essence of the Camp David accords.

Many observers have come to notice that this week -- for the first time in years -- official Cairo circles and the press which these circles control commemorated the anniversary of the death of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. A [word indistinct] session of the ruling Democratic National Party was devoted to this commemoration. President Husni Mubarak spoke at this session, paying tribute to the great services Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir had rendered to Egypt and the Arab world in the struggle of all the Arabs against the forces of aggression in the Middle East. While only recently the semi-official Cairo AL-AHRAM used to its utmost to blacken the page of the leader of the Egyptian revolution and his progressive reforms, it has now allocated articles praising President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's time and praising him personally.

It is true that official Cairo deliberately kept quiet about Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's many and repeated warnings about the bad consequences of the open door policy which the U.S. imperialists were trying to impose on him. On the contrary, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir decisively rejected such demands and he continued to struggle relentlessly for the Arabs to act in a single front in order to reach a truly just and stable settlement in the Middle East. Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir always used to warn that the United States, together with Israel, wanted to split the Arab world and to impose its will on each Arab country separately. This is what happened to Egypt with As-Sadat who turned his back on the ideals of the 23 July Revolution and the ..vice of his great predecessor.

In these days, when the anniversary of the October 1973 war is being marked, we can but remember the circumstances of this war. The first of these is the fact that the Arabs' success in that war had been prepared for several years, beginning with the autumn of 1967. Much credit goes to Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and his firm independent national policy for preparing this success. It is noteworthy that that policy used to be applied in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, but after that war and when it was necessary to promote the successes which the Arabs had made, As-Sadat's leadership left the right path.

Now the same problems which 'Abd an-Nasir's revolutionary leadership was trying to resolve have emerged before Egypt in all their gravity. It has become once more a duty to struggle against the foreign military presence in Egypt and against the domination by local and foreign capital and to bring Egypt into the wide arena, that of Arab and internationally effective activity.

This is the harsh truth which cannot be ignored. The Egyptian patriotic forces whose influence is increasing insist on resolving many of the pressing problems which I have mentioned.

MOSCOW DECLARES READINESS FOR ASWAN REPAIRS

LD042032 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It is 15 years today since the first of 12 turbines, a 175,000 kw turbine, came into operation at the Aswan hydroelectric power station, and since the 500,000 volt electric cable linked Aswan and Cairo over a distance of 1,000 km.

During all these years, the Aswan hydroelectric power station has been regularly supplied by spare parts and equipment. Soviet establishments have met and continue to meet all their undertakings to supply Aswan with all that is necessary. But time is passing. The long and continuous functioning of the turbines of the power station and other energy projects equipment require repairs and modernization; this is constantly being carried out. It is common knowledge that the process of modernizing and operating some kinds of equipment is a long and complicated one requiring new designs and material and equipment and also cooperation between a number of the design establishments, factories and trading companies.

The Soviet establishments are prepared to discuss the Egyptians' proposals in this connection. It seems, however, that this stance by the Soviet Union is not to the liking of some circles in and outside Egypt. Various fabrications are being circulated so as to misrepresent the Soviet Union's stance on economic and technical cooperation with Egypt. Attempts are being made to portray things as though the Soviet Union does not take into consideration Egypt's needs, is trying to stifle Egyptian industry and energy generation, is refusing to export spare parts and is recalling its experts from the projects as it pleases, and so forth.

The Cairo weekly AL-MUSAWWAR, for instance, has published such fabrications. To support its allegations, the magazine cited the Egyptian Energy Ministry which, the magazine alleges, informed the magazine that the Egyptian side has repeatedly asked the Soviet Union to present its proposals regarding the repairing and modernization of the turbines of the Aswan hydroelectric power station, but to no avail. But the Energy Ministry in the Arab Republic of Egypt told Soviet workers in Cairo that no one from the Ministry of Energy made any such statements to AL-MUSAWWAR.

The truth lies in the fact that the Egyptian side made a request to the Soviet establishments regarding the need to repair No 7 and No 8 turbines of the Aswan hydroelectric power station. The Soviet side looked into that request in a positive way. The Soviet Tekhnopromeksport establishment prepared a draft contract for the implementation of work and the dispatch of 16 Soviet experts to Egypt for that purpose. The Soviet establishment sent the draft contract to the Egyptian energy company. Soviet representatives will arrive in Cairo in the near future to sign this contract in accordance with which repair work should commence in the first quarter of 1983. Preparations are being made at the Soviet port of Novorossiysk to send a unique 180-ton transformer so as to enlarge the Cairo substation. Two huge transformers are also to be sent to Cairo for the two substations at Naja Hamadi and Smalud. There are now talks between the Soviet and Egyptian establishments about the shipping of fresh consignments of spare parts for the Egyptian energy industry. Furthermore, agreements have been signed regarding the sending of Soviet experts to assist in the assembling of air-cooling equipment for transformers in the Naja Hamadi substation and also for modernizing the 100 mw thermoelectric station in Suez; the station was built in the sixties with Soviet aid. These experts will leave for Egypt in the near future.

This is the true state of affairs. One does not understand why is it that some people in Egypt want to disturb the clear atmosphere contrary to the interests of the Egyptian people.

BAGHDAD, TEHRAN REPORT IRANIAN OFFENSIVE

LD011242 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, October 1 TASS -- Iranian troops today launched an offensive on the Iraqi Army positions in the central section of the front in Sumar Region, says a statement by Iraq's official military spokesman, read over Radio Baghdad. The enemy made an attempt to cross the Iraq-Iran border close to the populated locality of Mandali. The Iranian offensive, the statement points out, completely failed, but fighting on the front section is continuing.

Tehran October 1 TASS -- A communique of the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces and the Corps of Islamic Revolutionary Guards, transmitted by IRNA news agency, says that the Iranian Army launched a general offensive last night. The Iranian troops, the communique stresses, have seized the hills near Mandali 110 kilometres from the Iraqi capital.

TIES WITH ISLAMIC REVOLUTION IN IRAN CITED

NC021041 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Seventh talk in a series by Vladimir Volinskiy]

[Text] Vladimir Volinskiy writes: As in other countries of the world, the Soviet Union has those who follow one of the religions -- for example Christianity, Islam, Buddhism or Judaism -- while others do not follow any religion. The fact that one person is a believer while the other an atheist does not mean that the former is a good person and the latter a bad one. The basic issue is how this or that person behaves with others.

In the Soviet Union we believe that following a religion such as Christianity or Islam, or being an atheist, is something that concerns each person. No one can be forced to believe in or to pursue a religion. This is a choice made by the individual and this right that the Soviet citizens have has been confirmed in our country's Constitution.

Unfortunately, we often hear babblings in Iran, one of which is that the people in the Soviet Union allegedly cannot freely follow a religion. During the monarchy in Iran the shah's propaganda apparatus fed the people and inculcated them day and night with this false thesis, concluding that the Soviet people are bad people are are kaffirs, that bad people create mischief and that they should be fought with.

The late Taleqani, one of the most respectable clergymen of Iran, said one day: The shah's rule did its best to gain the support of the Iranian clergymen. It therefore used all of its means to propagate the idea that if the clergymen did not support the shah's rule and did not help to strengthen its power, a vacuum would be created in the country that would be filled by the unbelieving Soviets.

Many clergymen believed this and believed that it was better to have the shah than the Soviet Union. The shah occasionally succeeded in fooling some of the people and some of the Muslim clergymen. The Pahlavi dynasty resorted to deceit and, moreover, to terror; it ruled in Iran for 50 years, with the imperialists, and it plundered the country and oppressed the people. Finally a revolution took place in Iran and this revolution, in which the clergymen had also participated, overthrew the monarchy. However, no vacuum was created and the Soviets did not emerge.

It seemed that the propagation of rumors and false reports about our country had ended in Iran. You are well aware of the fact that all of the Soviet people, both Christians and Muslims as well as the atheists, regarded Iran's revolution favorably and expressed their happiness and support for it. However, despite this there are some in Iran who try to prove that there is allegedly a negative opinion of the Iranian revolution in the Soviet Union because this revolution is an Islamic one and therefore it allegedly creates a danger for the Soviet Union. Such allegations are extremely contrary to the facts.

Even though revolutions in various countries have common lines, they each depend on the specific conditions of the specific country and each follows a unique path of evolution. A revolution may take place under the banner of Islam, as we saw in Iran. The assessment of each revolution first of all depends on its objectives. Therefore, first and foremost, we should consider the gains the revolution achieved for the people and, above all, for the workers. We should consider whether or not these people and workers support the revolution. When Islam, Christianity or any other religion is in question, then one should first and foremost see the specific underlying contents.

As we know, there were and are many government dignitaries who, like the deposed shah, used and use religious slogans in order to hide their black and ugly deeds. For example, President Reagan, who has now resorted to a domineering policy in the Near East with Israel, continuously turns to God, like the other U.S. presidents did, and calls on the Americans and Israelis to ask God to help this policy to succeed.

Using religion this way only creates rage and aversion in each Soviet citizen, regardless of whether he follows a religion or not. As far as the religious people in other countries who defend the interests of the masses and struggle against oppression and injustice are concerned, it should be said that the Soviets -- both those who follow a religion and those who do not -- extend their all-embracing support for their struggles.

A large number of people in our country follow communist ideology, but they certainly respect the right of all the other people to follow any religion. Communist ideology invites the people to ensure a better future and to create a society free from man's exploitation of man. We think that the idea of an Islamic government which is being compiled in Iran is based on the principle of ensuring the equality of men. Can the communists oppose such objectives? Certainly not, because the communists' main objective is to ensure the full equality of all members of society. The Soviet people -- who have eliminated private ownership of production facilities, have removed the exploiting classes and have established public ownership of factories, mines and banks -- have, for the first time in the history of mankind, laid the foundations of a society in which social inequality has been removed and the human being is the friend of his kind.

As far as other countries are concerned, the Soviet Union pursues a policy of equality, nonintervention in their domestic affairs and respect for each country's sovereignty. It is very well understood in the Soviet Union that the Islamic Republic of Iran is striving toward its independent existence and opposes any intervention in its domestic affairs. This policy fully concurs with the main aspects of our foreign policy. This principle states that efforts should not be made to impose on the people a system from abroad which is to the liking of others. A revolution cannot be exported, just as counterrevolution cannot be imported.

We do not consider Islam in Iran or in any other country as an obstacle in establishing true good-neighborly and mutually beneficial relations between countries and nations with differing social systems. We support the further consolidation and expansion of relations between the two nations, between the Soviets and the Iranians, both Muslims and non-Muslims.

There are many Muslims in the Soviet Union. They have their own mosques and religious and clerical schools. Whoever has traveled to our country has been able to realize that the Soviet Muslims are completely free to follow their religion. They, like the non-Muslims in our country, fully endorsed Iran's revolution. The Soviet Muslims expressed their readiness to establish extensive contacts with your country's Muslims.

However, it should be frankly stated that their expression of willingness to establish such relations was not supported in your country. Some religions leaders in Iran shirk establishing contacts with Soviet Muslims. Odd and ridiculous incidents occur sometimes too. For example, 20 to 30 Muslims from Canada or from the United States, and only 2 or 3 people from the Soviet Union are invited to Iran to participate in a celebration. Vladimir Volinskiy writes: I do not think that there are more Muslims in Canada or in the United States than in our country. Is this not an effort to artificially limit contacts and living relations between our two nations? Who benefits from this? Naturally, this is not to the benefit of the two nations.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and of Iran are next-door neighbors. They lived, continue to live and will live next to each other. Our duty is to consolidate and expand true good-neighborly relations as well as equal cooperation in all aspects. It is something which is in the interest of our two nations.

BREZHNEV, GUINEA-BISSAU LEADER EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

PM040929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent Brig Gen J.B. Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] and chairman of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau Council of the Revolution, a telegram on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on his own behalf. In the telegram, Brezhnev congratulated L.B. Vieira, the PAIGC Central Committee, and the Council of the Revolution, Government and friendly people of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on their national holiday -- Independence Day.

The Soviet Union, the telegram reads, follows with understanding the efforts of the PAIGC and the Guinea-Bissau Government to overcome the heavy legacy of colonialism and to ensure the requisite conditions for the country's development along the path of progressive social change. Soviet people's attitude toward the people of Guinea-Bissau, who can count on our support and fraternal solidarity in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism and to consolidate the country's political and economic independence, is one of deep understanding. L.I. Brezhnev extended good wishes to J.B. Vieira and the brave people of Guinea-Bissau.

In a reply telegram on behalf of the PAIGC Central Committee and the Guinea-Bissau Government, and on his own behalf, J.B. Vieira expressed heartfelt gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and extended in turn best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev personally and wished the friendly Soviet people progress and prosperity. Believe me, Comrade President and dear friend, the telegram stresses, the Guinea-Bissau people, their vanguard -- the PAIGC -- and the government are grateful for the interest, understanding and sympathy which the Soviet people and their party and government have always shown toward our revolution and the fight to find more just ways of building an independent national economy -- one which guarantees the country's complete independence and progress. Our people, which in the arduous years of armed struggle for national independence relied on the assistance and combat solidarity of the friendly Soviet People, the CPSU and the USSR Government, continues to rely on this disinterested aid and solidarity in our joint struggle against all forms of domination and exploitation.

The telegrams express the confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau will continue to expand and gain strength for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of international security and world peace.

CPSU'S PONOMAREV RECEIVES TANZANIAN ENVOY

PM050707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 29 September B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received I. Sepetu, Tanzanian ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request. A talk was held on questions of Soviet-Tanzanian cooperation and the development of ties between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

Participating in the talk was R. A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU International Department.

MOSCOW TV ANNOUNCES DEATH OF CPSU CC MEMBER MUSIN

LD041522 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with profound sorrow that Rashid Musinovich Musin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Tatar Obkom, died suddenly on 2 October 1982 at the age of 54.

An obituary signed by the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state says: In all the areas which were entrusted to him, Rashid Musinovich Musin showed high responsibility, intolerance of shortcomings, great organizational abilities and persistence and purposefulness in the work of implementing party policy. Rashid Musinovich Musin was distinguished by the great demands he made upon himself, his adherence to principle, personal modesty and sensitive and attentive attitude toward people. These qualities won him the profound respect of Communists and all the working people of the republic.

At the 24th CPSU Congress Rashid Musinovich Musin was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee. He was a deputy at the eighth, ninth and tenth convocations of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He had been a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium since 1980. The services of Rashid Musinovich Musin to the Communist Party and the Soviet state were rewarded with the Order of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, two Orders of the Labor Red Banner and medals.

The shining memory of Rashid Musinovich Musin, a loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will live on forever in our hearts, the obituary says.

PASHTUKHOV ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL RALLY OPENING

PM041347 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Report by special correspondents I. Gricher, A. Murtazayev and A. Sarkisyan: "Revolution, We Are Your Children"]

[Excerpts] The opening of the 10th all-union rally of Victors of the Komsomol members' and young people's tour of sites of the revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Communist Party and Soviet people, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, took place yesterday in Yerevan.

B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, took the floor.

Permit me on behalf of the Komsomol Central Committee and the other organizations which instituted the tour to cordially congratulate the delegates, guests, young men and women and all the working people of the capital of five-times-decorated Armenia -- ancient and ever-young Yerevan -- on the opening of the 10th all-union rally of victors of the tour of sites of the revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Communist Party and Soviet people.

We warmly welcome the illustrious revolution, war and labor veterans who have come to the all-union rally!

We are heartily glad to see our dear guests -- the delegations from the fraternal youth leagues of the socialist countries!

Komsomol members and Soviet youth, B.N. Pastukhov continued, express sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo, headed by outstanding politician and statesman of modern times, true Leninist and wise and caring mentor of Soviet youth, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for their tireless concern for the younger generation, for peace and the peoples' happiness.

In the presence of our senior comrades -- Communists, veterans of the revolution and war and labor heroes -- we assure Lenin's party that Komsomol members and all young Soviet people will continue to struggle tirelessly to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th Communist Party Congress and the tasks set in the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the 19th Komsomol Congress and put forward in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the Komsomol forum.

By actively participating in the patriotic movement "Young People's Shock Labor, Knowledge, Initiative and Creativity for the 11th 5-Year Plan." and competing under the banner "A fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR," millions of Komsomol members and young men and women are displaying the hardest and most difficult type of heroism -- the heroism of everyday work.

Shock labor for those who died in revolutionary battles and in the fighting against the enemies of the motherland, competition among Komsomol and youth collectives for banners of 5-year plan heroes and war and labor veterans' prizes and the mass development of the mentor movement have become strong threads characterizing the ties between generations and the unbreakable continuity of their glorious achievements.

Komsomol organizations are conducting the "Great Patriotic War annals" quest whose purpose is to preserve for posterity the invaluable testimonies of all the heroes of the grim war years, make a permanent record of the immortal feat of the Soviet people who saved the world from the brown plague of fascism and to lavish heartfelt concern and attention on our glorious veterans.

We are well aware of the price that was paid for our happiness and of the grief and suffering caused by the war. Young Soviet people warmly support and approve the CPSU's wise Leninist foreign policy and the tireless struggle for peace which is being waged by the Communist Party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, p rsonally.

The ranks of participants in Soviet youth's peace march expand and get stronger every day. Those who are threatening us with weapons and who are prepared to take mankind to the brink of thermonuclear war for the sake of their own imperial ambitions must realize that young Soviet men and women are ready at a moment's notice to rise up in defense of the socialist homeland. And, if necessary, they will defend it as courageously and ably as did our fathers and grandfathers.

Permit me on behalf of the rally participants, the 40-million-strong Komsomol and all young Soviet people to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that Lenin's Komsomol and all the country's young men and women will forever be utterly loyal to the cause of Lenin, the cause of October and the glorious traditions of Soviet partiotism and socialist proletarian internationalism.

K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, greeted the young people and the guests.

It is deeply symbolic, K.S. Demirchyan said in his speech, that this rally dedicated to the 60th anniversary of our united multinational socialist state is taking place on the threshold of this great festival of friendship and fraternity.

In order to participate actively and creatively in communist creation and augment the motherland's material and spiritual wealth it is very important for our young people to study the history of the party and the people, touch its living breath with their hearts, assimilate the invaluable experience of building a new life and -- on the basis of the shining examples of the warriors of the Leninist Guard and the heroes of the 5-year plans and the Great Patriotic War -- to mold in themelves the remarkable traits of the new individual, the builder of communism.

Having trodden the roads of the past revolutionary battles, heroic engagements and labor valor of their fathers, the participants in this rally have enriched with new discoveries the remarkable pages in this history of our homeland, the Soviet Army and the Komsomol.

We can say with satisfaction that approximately 1 million young Armenian parriots participated in the all-union tour.

The Communist Party and its Central Committee, headed by loyal continuer of the great Lenin's cause Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are displaying constant paternal concern for the young generation, endeavoring to ensure that you and your contemporaries are able to live beneath a peaceful sky and do not experience the miseries and horrors of war.

You, dear young friends, are children of our big Soviet home where people live together in one international family, with common interests and goals and in accordance with the laws of the Leninist fraternity of the peoples.

And you, heirs to the great glory of older generations and creators of the new life, must through your selfless work, patriotic deeds and absolute devotion to the banner of October, the ideas of the great Lenin and the cause of the party and people augment the unfading heroic traditions of the homeland and bear into the future the inextinguishable torch of life-giving socialist internationalism and the friendship of the Soviet peoples -- our invaluable asset and one of the most remarkable gains of socialism, one that is most dear to the heart of every Soviet person.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MEETING OF MOSCOW SOVIET 1 OCT

LD011926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] At a session of the Moscow soviet today, the tasks of the soviets of the peoples deputies of Moscow regarding socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR were discussed. Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and the session's rapporteur, and the deputies who spoke noted that all branches of the city's national economy were developing successfully.

Great changes had taken place in the living and amenity conditions of the capital's population. The contribution made by Muscovites to the implementation of the country's Food Program is growing. During preparations for the noteworthy anniversary valuable initiatives arose which have great national economic importance. The collectives of a number of leading Moscow enterprises had put forward the initiative to hold a communist subbotnik on 18 December. Deputies closely analyzed the shortcomings in the spheres of material production and services for the population and in the activity of the municipal services. Ways were outlined for eliminating them.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took part in the session.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES VICE PRESIDENT ELECTED

PM040939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At a General Meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences"]

[Excerpt] A general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences was held 24 September in Moscow. It discussed organizational questions.

Acad A.L. Yanshin was elected vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

CSA ON GRAIN DELIVERIES, SALES FULFILLMENT

Ulyanovsk Oblast

LD030224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Summary] Ulyanovsk Oblast has overfulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, 1 million tons of grain have arrived at the elevators. While fulfilling the grain procurement plan the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the oblast underfulfilled the task for the sale of groats. The sale of grain to the state is continuing.

Belorussian Production

PM041331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 1

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Plan Fulfilled"]

[Text] Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, the agricultural working people of the Belorussian SSR have carried out the harvesting of grain crops in a well-organized fashion and have fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state.

The motherland's granaries have received 1,876,000 tons of grain from the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, including 894,000 tons of winter rye, a valuable food crop -- 239,000 tons more than the plan.

The plans for the sale of grain to the state have been fulfilled by all oblasts of the republic. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold the state 401,000 tons of grain in Minsk Oblast, 343,000 tons in Vitebsk Oblast, 300,000 tons in Mogilev Oblast, 291,000 tons in Gomel Oblast, 281,000 tons in Grodno Oblast and 260,000 tons in Brest Oblast. The plan for the purchase of buckwheat was underfulfilled.

The republic's farms are fully provided with seeds for next year's harvest.

Grain sales to the state are continuing.

Lithuanian Output

LD022330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration of the USSR reports that agricultural workers in Lithuania and Tambov Oblast have successfully fulfilled tasks for sales of grain to the state. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Lithuania have sent 375,000 tons of grain to procurement points and processing enterprises, and 1.5 million tons have been sent from Tambov Oblast. Farms have provided themselves with grain crop seeds for the harvest next year. Sales of breadgrain to the state continue.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 30 SEP-2 OCT

LD030240 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30 September-2 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

30 September

Reaping is drawing to an end on the country's grain fields. Seven percent of the grain and pulse crop remains to be harvested.

In the Russian Federation grain has been cut on almost 66 million hectares, which is around 95 percent of the crop. (0400 GMT)

Rural toilers of Tula Oblast have fulfilled pledges for sale of grain to the state. Procurement points have received 518,000 tons of grain, which is 88,000 tons more than the set plan. The task for buckwheat procurement was underfulfilled. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have provided themselves with seed for next year's harvest. Sale of grain to the state continues. (0700 GMT)

In the country as a whole, grain crops remain to be cut on some seven percent of the area but there are areas where the harvest has been held back somewhat, primarily in the northwest of the RSFSR, Yaroslavl Oblast and Eastern Siberia. Intensive work is in progress to harvest late crops such as sugar beets, sunflower and corn. Cotton farmers have again produced a good crop and the harvest is progressing quickly. To date rice has been harvested from 250,000 hectares. A fairly good crop of potatoes has been grown in Kostroma Oblast. Average yield is 111 quintals per hectare. One farm has gained a yield as high as 300 quintals per hectare, thanks to skilled use of organic fertilizers. Weather is making the potato harvest more difficult. To date about 70 percent of the area has been lifted. The potato harvest has been completed in the country as a whole on more than 2 million hectares which is 3/4 of the total area allocated to the crop. (1100 GMT)

1 October

Kurgan Oblast farmers have delivered 1.15 million tons of grain to reception points to date. Potato lifting is nearly completed in Mari ASSR. Ninety-five percent of the area has been harvested. Local varieties Gatchinskiy, Ogonek and Vyatka produced a good crop of up to 200 quintals per hectare. (0500 GMT)

The first to complete lifting in the Ukraine were the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Ternopol and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts. Over 1.5 million tons of potatoes have already arrived at the republic's procurement centers. This is about half of the entire plan. (1200 GMT)

Kirov Oblast has sold over 380,000 tons of grain to the state. (1630 GMT)

2 October

Kokchetav Oblast has completed threshing grain. Over 80 percent is made up of strong and valuable varieties of wheat. Over 3 million tons of cotton have been delivered to the state in Uzbekistan. Saratov Oblast is plowing autumn fallow on the 4th million hectare. (0500 GMT)

Krasnoyarsk Kray: One million tons of grain has been delivered. (0900 GMT)

Tambov Oblast fulfills the grain plan with 1.15 million tons but fails to fulfill the plan for buckwheat and millet. In Altay Kray 3 million hectares of winter fallow have been plowed to date. (1200 GMT)

ROMANOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON HARVEST, SALES

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[LENTASS report: "Conference at Smolnyy"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of party gorkom and raykom first secretaries was held yesterday in the Smolnyy. It examined questions of speeding up the pace of harvesting work and the sale of arable and livestock products to the state. G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party Obkom, addressed the meeting.

The following took part in the work of the conference: CPSU obkom bureau Members B.S. Andreyev, R.S. Bobovikov, A.N. Gerasimov, V.G. Zakharov, V.M. Kapustin and I.I. Nikulin; Leningrad CPSU Gorkom Secretaries V.Ya. Khodyrev, T.I. Zhdanova, N.K. Laychukovskiy, and A.M. Fateyev, and responsible workers of party and soviet organs.